

U.S. BUDGET OF \$8,520,413,609

BETTY GOW COLLAPSES AFTER GRILLING

FORMER LINDBERGH NURSEMAID RECOUNTS INCIDENTS IN HOME

IDENTIFIES GARMENTS WORN BY BABY AND SAYS PROBABLY TOLD FAMILY PLANS

By WILLIAM A. KINNEY
(Copyright, 1935, by Associated Press.)
FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7. (P)—The nursemaid Betty Gow collapsed today after the strain of nearly three hours as a witness in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the kidnapping and murder of baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. She had just testified.

That the undershirt found on the body of the slain baby was made by her and put on it the night she saw it alive.

That a thumbguard worn by the baby was found by her a month after the kidnapping a hundred yards from the Lindbergh home in Hopewell, N. J.

That she told "Red" Johnson, her sailor friend, and probably others that the Lindberghs were not returning to the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, the Monday which just preceded the fateful March 1, when the baby was taken from its crib.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—(P)—Betty Gow, nursemaid to the slain baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., today identified the garments worn by the baby on its last night in the Lindbergh home, and admitted, under cross examination, that she "probably" told others of the Lindberghs' movements.

The little Scotch nurse took the stand as a star witness when court opened for the second week of the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Bronx carpenter accused of the murder, and was still undergoing cross-examination when the luncheon recess was taken from 12:30 to 1:45 p. m.

Her direct questioning brought out the finding by her a hundred yards from the Lindbergh home of a thumb guard worn by the baby, a point through which the state hopes to prove the baby was killed in Hunterdon county.

Edward J. Reilly, chief of Hauptmann's defense counsel, added significance to the thumbguard when he held it up and boomed at the nurse:

"Are you sure you didn't drop this yourself?"

Miss Gow froze into defiance as she shot back the words:

"I did not."

Told Friend of Plans.
She acknowledged to Reilly a

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MORGENTHAU SEES MORE PUBLIC DEBT DURING NEXT YEAR

ESTIMATES GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES WILL BE \$835,000,000 MONTH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. (P)—Federal spending at the rate of \$835,000,000 a month during the first six months of 1935, resulting in a current fiscal year deficit of \$4,869,418,338 and a gross debt peak of \$31,086,633,874, was forecast today by Secretary Morgenthau in the treasury's annual report to congress.

It is estimated that expenditures for the year would be \$8,581,069,026, including \$4,644,613,951 for relief, offset by receipts of \$3,711,650,688.

The predicted deficit would be \$4,033,492,480 in excess of the actual deficit at the end of the last fiscal year on June 30, 1934.

The secretary foresaw a continuance of heavy operating losses due to emergency expenditures. He estimated that the treasury would go farther into debt during the fiscal year 1935 when expenditures would amount to \$8,520,413,609, offset in part by receipts of \$3,991,904,639, resulting in a deficit of \$3,528,508,970 and swelling the gross public debt to \$34,238,823,656.

Emergencies Fared.
A sharp paring down in emergency expenditures in 1935 was forecast, but an expected outlay of \$3,900,000,000 for "relief of unemployment" would bring the total of such expenditures to \$4,122,011,475, or only half a billion less than expected in the present fiscal year.

The secretary found a cheering

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Five Dead, Three Critically Hurt In Auto Crash

WAKE FOREST, N. C., Jan. 7. (P)—A heavily-laden automobile crashed into a cement abutment to the Neuse river bridge six miles from here at midnight last night, killing five of its occupants and critically injuring three others.

The dead were: Clayton Mizelle, of Windsor, driver of the car; Leon White and James M. Pender, both of Windsor; Katherine Batchelor of Durham, and Pauline Whitfield of Robersonville. The group of young people were on their way from Robersonville to Durham, near here.

SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS GO TO BREAKFAST CALMLY AFTER SHIP GROUND ON CORAL REEF

Possible Return League Nations By Germany Seen

ROME, Jan. 7.—(P)—A possible return to the League of Nations by Germany was seen today as an effect of a far-reaching Franco-Italian agreement reached by Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Premier Mussolini.

Observers believed Germany and France might make an understanding whereby Berlin would sign a non-intervention accord and re-enter the league, in return for France's legalizing the rearmament she asserts Germany already has achieved.

High officials said they felt the Franco-Italian accord constituted a great stride toward insurance of peace in Europe.

A full agreement was reached by Il Duce and his French guest last night after a lengthy conversation. Its principal features are joint declaration to preserve the independence of Austria, a five-six-power pact of non-interference and, finally, provisions for colonial negotiations between the nations in Africa.

One report was that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary will be invited to sign a pact with Italy agreeing to non-interference with each other's internal affairs. Later, this source said, England, France and Rumania may be asked to adhere.

Both Italy and France are jealously guarding Austria's independence, fearing annihilation of that country with Germany.

JOHN S. CALLICUTT TAKES OATH OFFICE AS DISTRICT JUDGE

PROMINENT MEMBER LOCAL BAR NAMED FOR IMPORTANT POST BY GOVERNOR

(Copyright, 1935, by Associated Press.)
MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 7.—(P)—Shipwrecked passengers who went calmly to breakfast before braving a rough sea in lifeboats told a vivid story today of the grounding of the Ward Line Havana on a Bahaman coral reef.

The ship struck the reef early Sunday while most of those on board were asleep, but the passengers arriving today on the Freighter El Oceano said the impact when the liner grounded was so gentle that many were not awakened.

A rescue ship, the United Fruit steamer Paton, sped toward Havana with other passengers taken off the Havana. The El Oceano landed with 38 of the 51 passengers on the ship's list and some of the crew, while the other 13 passengers and members of the crew.

One Passenger Dies.
One passenger, identified as Robert Rittenhouse of Brooklyn, N. Y., died of apoplexy in a lifeboat, the only known fatality. One passenger was not placed in the incomplete check, and Captain A. W. Peterson of the Havana said a sailor was missing.

The transfer of the passengers to the El Oceano was carried out in heavy seas without mishap except for the swamping of one lifeboat which was struck by a large wave. A woman and her two children were swept into the water, but were saved by a seaman.

"I think most people aboard the Havana didn't know what happened," said T. E. Francis of Boston, one of those picked up by the El Oceano.

"Although it had been raining, was bright sunlight when the boat was swung over the side. I boarded the El Oceano absolute-

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THE FATE OF BRUNO HAUPTMANN RESTS IN THEIR HANDS

FUNERAL SERVICES JUDGE SCARBOROUGH SUNDAY AFTERNOON

HUNDREDS GATHER TO PAY TRIBUTE MUCH LOVED AND RESPECTED JURIST

Funeral services for Hawkins Scarborough, 49 years of age, judge of the Thirteenth judicial district court here for the past 14 years, who died Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock after a brief illness, were held at Oakwood cemetery Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock where interment was made. Hundreds of friends from all walks of life were present, giving silent tribute to their friend, a man regarded highly in legal circles and recognized as one of the outstanding and able district judges in Texas.

He was stricken at an early hour Friday morning.

Judge Scarborough was born near Raleigh, in the western part of Navarro county, and spent his boyhood on a farm in the Zion's Rest community, later graduating from Corsicana high school and working his way through the University of Texas where he received his law degree.

Returning to his native country, he started the practice of law in the office of Callicutt and Call later was connected with the firm of Callicutt and Johnson.

City Attorney in 1916.

He was elected city attorney for Corsicana in 1916 and was legal advisor and one of the officials primarily responsible for the

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JOHN S. CALLICUTT TAKES OATH OFFICE AS DISTRICT JUDGE

PROMINENT MEMBER LOCAL BAR NAMED FOR IMPORTANT POST BY GOVERNOR

John S. Callicutt, member of the local bar for almost a half century, took the oath of office as judge of the Thirteenth judicial district court Monday morning to fill the unexpired term of Hawkins Scarborough, judge for the past 14 years, who died Saturday afternoon. The appointment of Judge Callicutt was made by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson Monday morning following the receipt of the official notification sent the chief executive Saturday afternoon by Chief Justice C. E. McWilliams relative to the vacancy existing here.

Adjourned Court.
Judge Callicutt empaneled the grand jury and also administering the oath to the investigators, adjourned court until Tuesday out of respect to the memory of Judge Scarborough. He said he would deliver the charge to the grand jury Tuesday morning.

The oath of office was administered to Judge Callicutt by Doyle Pevehouse, district clerk.

The new judge told the bar association that the members may find they have made a mistake in endorsing him for the post and that he might find he had made a mistake in accepting. He thanked the bar for its endorsement. He called the attention of

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FROST PREACHERS OUT OF TOWN, NO SERVICES SUNDAY

ONE MINISTER WITH SICK MOTHER; ANOTHER BITTEN BY RABID DOG

FROST, Texas, Jan. 7.—(Sp.)—There were churches in Frost Sunday but no services—and the pioneers and trail-blazers of the community were engaged in ransacking memories, with frequent recourse to head-scratching as an aid to mental agility, in an effort to recall a similar condition in the past.

On May 11, 1930, the Sunday following the tornado which razed the major portion of the town on the previous Tuesday, there were no churches but services were held in the school building.

A chain of unfortunate circumstances caused the recess of services Sunday. Rev. W. W. Pittman, pastor of the Methodist church, was rushed to the Paster Institute at Austin late Saturday afternoon for treatment after being bitten by a rapid dog; and Rev. D. P. Cagle, Baptist pastor, was called to Little Rock, Ark., early in the week to the bedside of his aged mother, and her critical illness prevented his return.

Rev. Pittman was bitten by a dog early last week and efforts to capture the animal were unsuccessful for several days. The dog was killed when caught and the head sent to Austin for examination and city officials were

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SOME 1934 MISHAPS THAT JUST COULDN'T HAPPEN BUT DID ARE GATHERED FOR YEAR'S RECORDS

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—(P)—Accidents will happen. Some of the mishaps of 1934 were the kind that "just couldn't" occur.

But they did, and here are a few oddities collected from the records of the National Safety Council:

Nine-year-old Henri Guyot was sucked up by a wheat blinder in France. He came out unhurt in a sheaf of grain.

An automobile hit a baby carriage in Jersey City. Philip Romano, 3-months-old, and a pair of pillows, rolled over a window the greatest of ease. The infant landed on the pillows; nobody hurt.

William McFadden, Chicago, started up a flight of iron stairs. A step broke. He was hanged by his head caught in the superstructure.

A dog fell from a tenth story window in New Jersey, landing on Albert Barrett. The man's skull was fractured.

Mrs. Janet Ward's auto shot over a 178-foot cliff on Economy Mountain, rolled over 14 times and smashed into a tree. She was bruised a bit.

A Los Angeles lawyer decided to end it all with gas. He lit a cigar

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GREATEST PEACETIME DEFENSE BUDGET WAS ASKED BY PRESIDENT

NEW WARSHIPS, NEW PLANES AND BETTER EQUIPPED ARMY AND NAVY SOUGHT

—(P)—In America's greatest peacetime national defense budget President Roosevelt today asked congress to appropriate \$782,484,265 for the army and the navy in the next fiscal financial year.

With this cash, Mr. Roosevelt projected in his budget message to congress new warships, new planes, and a better equipped army and navy.

The budget called for an increase of \$180,000,000 over the current year's \$612,785,786 of outlays by June 30 and represented more than \$300,000,000 increase over the amount actually expended on national defense in 1934.

The President explained his request in these words:

"This increase is due to the current policy of congress and the executive to make up for the occasioned the most trouble being the provisions of the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to provide replacement and improved equipment for the army."

Of the \$489,871,347 granted the navy for the fiscal year 1935 an increase of \$104,695,000 is earmarked for construction of 24 new destroyers and submarines to

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Grilled on Stand



Betty Gow, above, was on the witness stand practically all day Monday in the Hauptmann case and identified the garments worn by the Lindbergh baby the night he was kidnapped. She was severely grilled by Defense Counsel Reilly but stuck to her story throughout.

Charged Farley Favored Certain Stamp Collectors

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7.—(P)—The Norfolk Philatelic Society, an organization composed of prominent Norfolk business and professional men who collect stamps, today sent a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, stating that they had learned that Postmaster General James A. Farley was taking over the maintenance of its policy of maintaining the best of equipment at all times in the offices of its member papers.

The first units were installed by the Associated Press in Corsicana on January 8, 1928, and served continuously until today when the new units were placed in service. During the seven years, loss of service time has not amounted to one hour per year, a record of unusual efficiency in itself.

The new units represent the latest developments in printer construction, those units which have been in use for years being considerably simplified and strengthened, and the entire machine brought up to date. The machines were installed by Herbert B. traffic department, attached to the Texas bureau headquarters in Dallas.

Take Over Maintenance.
Under the new policy of the Associated Press, the news service is taking over the maintenance of its own printers, with a member of the staff of the newspaper trained to handle minor difficulties and members of the traffic department at headquarters available in short notice in case of emergency. John S. Haslam is the new staff maintenance man, while Mr. Rommel will be the chief supervisor.

In the past the machines have been owned by the Associated Press but were maintained under contract by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company W. N. McColl has been in charge of Corsicana printer maintenance and much of the credit for the efficient operation of the first units is due to his efforts.

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Recently Elected Mayor Ousts Old Political Enemy

BILOXI, Miss., Jan. 7.—(P)—By executing an early morning coup with armed deputies sheriff and citizens Mayor-Elect John A. O'Keefe took office and ousted his political foe, Mayor R. Hart Chinn who declared he would not give up the office because he considered the new mayor unequal to hold office. No shots were fired and Mayor O'Keefe declared that the citizens, at least 150 of them, were unarmed,

FEDERAL OIL LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL SAYS SUPREME COURT

FIRST DECISION ON NEW DEAL LEGISLATION LOST BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. (P)—In its first decision on federal New Deal legislation, the supreme court today held invalid the clause of the national industrial recovery act under which the government is attempting to curtail oil production.

Lawyers said this decision would not affect the remainder of the recovery act.

The decision was delivered by Chief Justice Hughes.

He said a wide range of delegation of legislative authority cannot be approved without limitation. Nothing had occurred to warrant congress in assuming it had constitutional authority to make unlimited delegation of legislative power, he added.

The cases challenging the validity of the recovery act were brought by the Panama Refining company and the Amazon Petroleum corporation, both of East Texas.

The federal district court for East Texas ruled against the government, but the fifth circuit court of appeals took the opposite view.

Section 9 (C) of the recovery act, the one under attack follows.

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Official Report "Many Victims" In Collision Russia

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Jan. 7.—(P)—An official bulletin announced today that "many passengers were victims" of a rear-end collision yesterday between express trains bound from Leningrad to Moscow.

Four relief trains were rushed to the scene of the wreck, near Torbine, 130 miles south of Leningrad.

When the Leningrad-Moscow express crashed into the Leningrad-Tiflis express, three cars of the first train burned and several others were demolished.

It required 13 hours to clear the tracks and relieve the wreckage. The temperature of 25 degrees below zero fahrenheit.

MILLIONS OF WORDS CARRIED OVER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE INTO SUN OFFICE

Installation of a battery of two of the latest model teletype printers was completed Monday in the offices of The Corsicana Daily Sun by the traffic department of the Associated Press in keeping with its policy of maintaining the best of equipment at all times in the offices of its member papers.

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WORK RELIEF FUND OF FOUR BILLIONS RUNS DEBT HIGHER

PRESIDENT OUTLINES BUDGET NEEDS TO CONGRESS IN EXPLICIT DOCUMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. (P)—Terming unemployment the sole barrier to a balanced budget, President Roosevelt stirred dissent in congress today with a request for \$4,000,000,000 in one lump to finance his new work relief plan.

Despite the signs of great controversy, however, his forecast of a new peak public debt of \$34,238,823,656 on June 30, 1935, was accompanied by recognition at the capitol that the jobs present a problem that must be confronted.

"As rapidly as private industry is able to re-employ those who now are without work," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, the great disparity between federal expenditures and receipts can be closed up. In this sentence, and given even more definitely in a preliminary White House press conference, was read a bid to industry to make more jobs or stop demanding a balanced budget.

While Democratic leaders in general agreed with his stand, the lump sum feature of the work relief fund—to be allocated by Mr. Roosevelt himself—was criticized from within both parties. Senator McNary, the Republican leader, regretted the "inability" to strike a balance now but said federal care of the unemployed was "necessary."

The message was dispatched for separate reading to the senate and house on the day of noon. Awaiting congressional reaction, the president was confined to the White House with a cold.

The New Deal accounting allowed for the spending of \$17,101,000,000 in the two-year period ending 18 months hence.

The total asked for the year beginning next July 1 was \$8,520,413,609 with receipts estimated at \$3,991,904,639. This would mean a \$4,528,508,970 deficit, compared with \$4,869,418 expected for the year next June.

Congress was informed the government's income would meet all expenditures except those "to give work to the unemployed." Mr. Roosevelt did "not consider it ad-

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Revolt Against Kingfish Seems On Way at Last

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 7.—(P)—The "Square Deal Association," formed at a mass meeting of several hundred Standard Oil company employees and citizens, has ordered Senator Huey Long to abdicate his dictatorship in Louisiana.

The group telegraphed Governor O. K. Allen, Long's lieutenant, and members of the legislature last night, promising "action" if steps were not taken within 10 days to repeal dictatorial laws.

Long, meanwhile, was ready to take the senate floor in Washington to air his differences with President Roosevelt.

Speakers at last night's meeting, defying the senator and state officials, called an expanded mass meeting for Wednesday night and charged that Long kept 25 machine gunners in the state house to "shoot you down and say you are a rebel."

A gathering of Standard Oil employees Saturday night under the chairmanship of John R. Norton, secretary of the employees committee, in protest over the oil tax.

Norton's group disbanded after Long said an agreement had been reached with the company whereby most of the 1,000 employees dismissed last week would be re-employed.

He had agreed, he said, to re-hire four cents of the five-cent tax on oil refined within the next 90 days and four cents thereafter.

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TEXT OF MESSAGE ON BUDGET
BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS
TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS

The degree of recovery varied in the different industries. Production of non-durable goods declined and declined only moderately during the depression, apparently within 1 per cent of the average, while output in the durable goods group, where prices showed relatively small declines since 1929, was 38 per cent of its average in those years. Construction activity financed by private individuals was severely restricted in amount, although public construction increased. This result was in no way surprising in view of the enormous sums required for permanent structures, in contrast with the costs of actual expenditures, during the period, 1929-32.

the remaining months of the current fiscal year. Recommendation is therefore made that the Congress provide for the immediate transfer of such unobligated balances during the transition period from direct to indirect control, so that they can be used to work relief as outlined in annual message.

Appropriations for emergency relief purposes will be completely exhausted in February, 1935. It is vitally necessary that the unobligated balances of money already appropriated be made immediately available to care for the unemployed during the remainder of the fiscal year 1935 and the following year. It is through such a provision that the Government can now appropriate relief required to carry out relief

A black and white photograph of the signing ceremony of the 1945 Yalta Conference. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, and Winston Churchill are seated at a long table. Roosevelt is in the center, Stalin on the left, and Churchill on the right. They are surrounded by other officials and microphones.

Other recovery and relief:			
Expenditures	3,993	4,472	4,110
Total recovery and relief expenditures	3,930	4,671	4,012
Total expenditures exclusive of debt retirements)	6,392	7,419	7,314
Net deficit	3,629	4,296	3,892
Debt retirements	360	573	636
Gross deficit	3,989	4,869	4,528
Eight and Half Billions in 1936			
The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1938 are:			

The estimated expenditures for recovery and relief during 1936 are placed at \$4,110,000,000, excluding \$472,000,000 for the agricultural adjustment administration. I recommend that \$4,000,000,000 be appropriated by the Congress in one sum, subject to allocation by the executive principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls. An estimate of expenditure covering this amount is included in the budget.

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nton Street

The old-fashioned square dance Thursday night at Mineral Plunge attracted about 250 people, many of them from towns surrounding the county seat. The dance, and much of the forest was shown dancing the old steps. Plans are being made to have these dances monthly, with the double intention, of permitting the older generation to enjoy itself and also to teach the younger persons the intricate steps of the old dances.

Honors Thursday night went to a delegation of Oklahoma oil operators, who are doing special work in the local field. The dancers present, both young and old, were expected to have danced in such a manner as to win the square dance contest anywhere. Much was added to the success of the dance by the "callers."

Luther Jones reported to city officers Saturday night that his 1927 Ford sedan had been stolen from its parking place near Tekell Furniture Company on North Beaton street. No trace of the car had been found Monday.

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FATHER KIDNAPED AND SLAIN BABY WAS AN ALL-DAY WITNESS

SAYS BELIEVED HAUPTMANN
WAS KIDNAPER; ALSO RE-
COGNIZED HIM BY VOICE

By WILLIAM A. KINNEY
(Copyright, 1935, by Associated Press.)

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4. (P)—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh from the witness stand today accused Bruno Richard Hauptmann of kidnapping his infant son nearly three years ago.

Defense Counsel Edward J. Reilly asked the famous flier directly if he believed Hauptmann was guilty.

Lindbergh said: "Yes, I do."

The flier's opinion followed earlier identification by him of Hauptmann's voice as that of the man to whom he paid \$20,000 in a Bronx cemetery and collected \$50,000 ransom for a baby already dead.

Lindbergh's opinion that Hauptmann kidnapped the child followed a legal argument over his right to express an opinion about the conviction of John Hughes Curtis of Norfolk, Va., for obstruction of justice.

The state contended that if Lindbergh gave his opinion of the man, he must also be allowed to give his opinion of the present moment. The court agreed.

Reilly asked, finally: "Colonel, I will ask you, as suggested by the court, and I assume that your answer will be that the defendant, you believe now, is guilty of the kidnapping, is that correct?"

"Shall I answer that?" Lindbergh asked the court. Justice Thomas W. Trenchard.

"I do," said Lindbergh.

Story of Third Day Of Hauptmann Trial

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4. (P)—The third day of Bruno Richard Hauptmann's trial for life began at 10:30 a. m. today, with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh returning to the witness stand to continue his direct testimony.

The jury was in court early and posed for innumerable photographs.

Opposing legal staffs also were on hand before Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard appeared on the bench. There were frequent conferences at defense and prosecution tables.

The ransom notes in transparent cellophane envelopes received much attention by the state attorney.

The buzz of conversation died down as Judge Trenchard mounted the bench and the jury roll was called.

Then Hauptmann looking paler and more deep eyed than usual was brought into court with his state trooper and deputy sheriff guards. He did not pause to talk to his counsel as he did yesterday.

Lindbergh, who was on the stand at adjournment yesterday, rested court four minutes after Justice Trenchard.

He wore the same gray suit as yesterday, a blue shirt and blue and white striped tie. He was accompanied by Col. H. Norman Schwartzkopf, head of the Jersey State police.

No Pictures in Court

Justice Trenchard issued stern warning to photographers not to take pictures in court.

Judge Trenchard opened the trial with, "If the counsel are ready, Col. Lindbergh you may take the stand."

The aviator then took long strides to the stand. He crossed his legs, threw one arm over the back of his chair, and smiled slightly.

Hauptmann fixed his pale blue eyes on the flying Colonel as the testimony progressed. Lindbergh looked straight at Attorney General David T. Wilentz, who questioned him.

Wilentz asked: "Now, Colonel, you were telling us about the second note you received and getting away from that moment and returning to the home again, said you went into the room. I think on two occasions, after which or between which, you went out with your rifle. Now will you tell us about the condition of the room when the ransom was taken or not there were any footprints of any kind at all in the room."

Prints on Suitcase

"There were prints on the suitcase or on top of the suitcase which was under the window on the Southeast side of the nursery. There was also at least one print on the floor beneath that window and inside of the suitcase which was on a small check and there was also according to my best recollection, a print on the window sill itself."

The name of Dr. John F. Condon, the "Jaffie" of the ransom negotiations was mentioned in testimony for the first time when Wilentz produced additional ransom notes.

Eventually did you meet Dr. Condon?

"Yes," said the father of the slain child, "it was the evening of March 9 or early in the morning of March 10."

And through him did you receive these notes?

"Yes, Dr. Condon brought these with him to our home in Hopewell that evening," he said.

Wilentz then offered the ransom notes and their envelopes as evidence. They were accepted.

Notes Offered as Evidence

Wilentz then took the ransom notes, passed them to Defense Counsel Reilly for brief scrutiny, and offered them as evidence.

"Did you authorize Dr. Condon to conduct ransom negotiations?" Wilentz resumed.

"Yes, I did," Lindbergh answered.

One by one Wilentz presented the notes of that futile ransom correspondence. Lindbergh examined them carefully, even reading one or two of the letters to make positive identification.

"Yes, that is one of the notes,"

was his invariable reply.

"This was shown to me shortly before the payment of the money in the cemetery," he said crisply in identifying one of the last letters the kidnaper sent to Jaffie.

Wilentz showed Lindbergh a faded scrap of paper, a section of a rotogravure section.

"That," said Lindbergh, "is part of a wrapping paper. I saw it at Dr. Condon's home. It was wrapped the sleeping suit."

Wilentz showed the Colonel a baby's sleeping suit next.

"Wasn't this wrapped in that paper?" he demanded.

Identifies Sleeping Garment

The Colonel looked at the small suit long and quizzically. After he had answered "yes, that is right," he continued to gaze at the garment in which his son slept his last sleep.

Hauptmann stated intently at Lindbergh as the suit was placed on exhibit. He blinked.

Finally Lindbergh came to the final note, which immediately preceded the ransom payment.

It was in Dr. Condon's home in the Bronx, New York, April 2, 1932," he related, describing the arrival of that last note.

"I saw Dr. Condon walk to the table and from beneath it he got a note," Lindbergh related.

He said he did not see Dr. Condon.

"As a result of that note did you and Dr. Condon then depart in an auto?"

"Yes, we did."

"Who was driving?"

"I was," said Lindbergh.

Wilentz asked if they had money with them.

"We had \$70,000. It was wrapped in brown paper and packed in two suitcases."

"The time, Colonel?"

"Approximately half past eight."

"You sat in my car while Dr. Condon went into the cemetery?"

Wilentz asked.

"Yes."

"How far was the car from the cemetery?"

"About two or three hundred feet."

"Dr. Condon walked along the cemetery," Lindbergh continued.

"And went to the corner?"

"And you sat in the car with \$70,000?"

Heard Voice

"Yes, Dr. Condon stood at the corner a few moments and then turned back and started to walk toward me."

"Then I heard clearly a voice seeming to come from within the cemetery."

"And what did that voice say?"

"It said, 'Hey Doctor! It was a foreign accent, many times did you hear that voice?'"

"Only once."

"Since that night in St. Raymond cemetery did you hear that same voice?" Wilentz went on.

"Who was that voice?"

"Mr. Hauptmann's."

Hauptmann Flashed

Hauptmann flushed slightly. A hazy went through the room, and the court, busy with notes on the assertion, paid no heed to the commotion.

Mrs. Hauptmann paled and trembled slightly when the words were uttered.

Dr. Condon went off to confer with the kidnaper after the "Hey Doctor" hail.

"He returned in 10 minutes," Lindbergh said.

"Did you give him the money?"

"I gave him part of it," said Lindbergh, explaining that Jaffie suggested only \$50,000 be paid.

He was asked to describe the box containing the ransom.

Lindbergh then related how he laid saw the child the Sunday night two days before the kidnapping.

Then came the story of that identification at midnight, in a Trenton morgue.

Wilentz then offered the witness to the defense for cross-examination.

Cross-Examination Starts

Reilly opened his cross-examination with a query that electrified the court.

"Colonel, you are armed?"

Wilentz leaped to his feet in vigorous objection.

"Object, your honor," the prosecutor shouted.

"Will you stop your honor," Lindbergh interrupted.

Judge Trenchard nodded.

"I am not," the flier asserted in a low firm voice.

Reilly promptly launched into a severe interrogation of the Colonel with regard to character of his household help.

"Now, how did you get Gow?"

"She came recommended by the Morrow household."

"Did you know she had any brothers?"

"No."

Brother in Trouble?

"You didn't now she had one brother in Canada and another who had been in trouble in New Jersey?"

"No."

Again the court buzzed. It was a morning or repeated sensations.

Reilly questioned Lindbergh closely with regard to household knowledge of his goings and comings.

"The knowledge of your movements, you might say, were known to your butler, the butler's wife and nurse maid?"

"Well, perhaps."

"Didn't you as a father make every effort to find out the background of the people in the house the night your child was snatched away," demanded Reilly sharply.

The state objected vigorously, but Justice Trenchard ruled Lindbergh could answer.

Confidence in Police

"I placed my confidence in the police," he replied.

"Isn't it a fact that no federal agent ever saw the ransom notes?"

"No, I know its not a fact," Lindbergh retorted quickly.

"Isn't it a fact that this investigation since the day it started has been in the hands of state police?"

"That was the authority," he said, "but explained there was perfect harmony among the police."

The defense counsels sought to bring out that only the servants knew the family movements, but Lindbergh said it was not the custom to tell the servants.

"Did the outside world know you were coming home Monday going back to New York Tuesday?" Reilly shot.

The Colonel turned slightly pink.

"No, very few knew it even now."

Describes Movements

Reilly then had Lindbergh describe how he arrived home the night about 8 o'clock and went upstairs to wash before looking

ing into the nursery where the little baby was asleep.

"Did you see Betty Gow when you went upstairs to the washroom a little after eight?"

"No."

"Then you went downstairs to dinner?"

"Yes."

"Did you sit in the dining room facing the doorway?"

"No."

"So the way you sat in the dining room you could not see the hallway?"

"Colonel, if you were in the dining room someone could have gone to that stairway, after having passed through the hallway and entered the door?"

"No."

"Couldn't Have Used Stairway."

Col. Lindbergh also said it would have been impossible for anyone in the house to have taken the child down the stairs case and out the front door without attracting the attention of himself or Mrs. Lindbergh who were having supper in the dining room.

"Let's take the other course, Colonel, then if there was disturbances in the house, someone on the house, it is possible, might have taken the baby out of the crib and out of the house?"

Lindbergh was slightly flustered.

"It is possible."

"You did not enter the nursery at that time?" You heard nothing?"

"No," said Lindbergh.

"Did you see the ransom bills were taken at his request?"

"In the meantime, Colonel," Reilly pursued, after showing the Colonel the ransom money, "the ransom from \$50,000 to \$70,000, was a reward offered by the state of New Jersey?"

"A reward had been offered. I don't know the date."

"It was \$25,000?"

"Who offered the reward?"

"It was the legislature."

"You offered no reward?"

"No," said the flier.

Suspected N. Enemies

"Did you ever have any enemies you suspected?" demanded Reilly.

"No," was the quick reply.

Reilly asked if Lindbergh remembered a man named "Swede" Anderson whose enemy he had incurred when he flew the mails before his historic Paris hop.

"No," said Lindbergh.

Reilly then asked if he had ever received threats from this Anderson.

"No, none."

Reilly asked Lindbergh whether he knew anything of symbols or theosophy.

Receiving a negative reply, he asked, "Did you know that Dr. Condon taught theosophy?"

"No."

Reilly returned to the notes.

"The first ransom note you received x," he began, "it was near the window of the nursery; the second came through the mail; the third from Col. Brecheenridge, and the fourth from Condon."

Reilly's questioning on Condon was intense.

He requested details on the meeting of the aviator and the elderly Bronx educator who was later to negotiate the ransom payment.

"Did you not advise Dr. Condon to put that ad in?"

"No."

Reward Offered

"Wasn't it a reward of \$1000 he offered?"

"Yes," said the Colonel, explaining how he had read the advertisement after Condon's entrance into the case.

"Didn't it seem strange a man in the Bronx should offer \$1000 when New Jersey offered \$25,000?"

Lindbergh replied, pointing out Condon's reward was for contact with the kidnaper while New Jersey's was for the kidnaper's apprehension.

"Did you ever see Dr. Condon in possession of \$1000?" Reilly asked.

Lindbergh smiled.

"No," he said.

Lindbergh said that Morris Rosner, an underworld intermediary, and several state and federal police had seen the ransom symbols.

After further discussion about Lindbergh's meeting with Condon, Reilly suddenly shifted his interrogation so that the entire court became aware that he was pointing to Condon as having some knowledge of the kidnapping.

"Did it ever strike you that the master might set an ad in the paper and answer it himself?"

Reilly asked Lindbergh. "It is conceivable," he replied.

Disputes Attorney

"Every time after that Condon did anything in this case that was important, he did it alone," declared Reilly.

"No," replied the flier, and said

bergh suspected extremely boyish as he conferred earnestly with state attorneys.

Samuel J. Foley, Bronx county district attorney, was seated at the state's table as he cross-examination was resumed.

Before Lindbergh took the stand C. Lloyd Fisher, defense attorney, asked that when court adjourned today it be until Monday morning.

Fisher pleaded that he had been attending the court sessions this week although he was physically ill and hoped to recuperate over a long week and recess.

Attorney General Wilentz announced the state had no objections.

"The court," said Justice Trenchard, "will adjourn at every Saturday, but under the circumstances perhaps the court is justified in taking an adjournment until Monday morning at 10, and that will be the order."

Reilly resumed questioning Lindbergh.

He referred to the first note.

"Was it first moved by Inspector Wolfe to file the ransom bills?"

"Didn't Believe Purple Gang."

"Didn't you believe that bootleggers did it? Didn't you think the Purple gang of Detroit did it?"

When Lindbergh answered in the negative Reilly continued:

"Then why did you get in contact with Bitz and Spitalo if you did not think the Purple gang of Detroit took the child?"

"I did not know there was a Purple gang at that time. I wanted to exhaust every effort for the child's return," the Colonel said.

"Lindbergh said that the seal numbers of the ransom bills were taken at his request."

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he had information that was otherwise.

Reilly brought out, however, that throughout the ransom payment Lindbergh was in a car nearby.

"Condon takes the \$50,000," boomed Reilly.

"He comes back and says 'I have given it to someone.'"

Lindbergh nodded.

"How many notes did he produce?"

"I am not sure of the number."

Lindbergh related that he did not see Dr. Condon receive the second note, which called for immediate ransom payment.

"The note brought by Condon called for immediate payment of \$50,000," Reilly queried.

"Seventy Thousand," said Lindbergh.

"Did Dr. Condon expect you that night?"

"Yes."

"You hadn't advertised to the world, had you, that you were going to see Dr. Condon, that the ransom was available, and that the bill serial numbers had been recorded?" Reilly asked.

"Then, besides Dr. Condon knew all this?"

"My wife did," Lindbergh began.

"Yes, and who else?"

"Several police officials and Col. Brecheenridge."

"And who else aside from officials?"

"A few others perhaps."

Lindbergh added, "And of course Dr. Condon and Al Reich, his bodyguard."

Then Reilly led Lindbergh back again to the narrative of how he drove Condon to the rendezvous where the ransom was paid.

"Was the money passed that night?"

"It was."

Brings in Name of Curtis

The next chapter in the questioning was the tale of the rattle flight the flier made for the boat on which the kidnaper said the baby was held.

"When you first came in contact with Curtis," asked Reilly, bringing into the case for the first time the name of John Hughes Curtis, the Norfolk, Va., hotelkeeper convicted in July, 1932, in this courthouse of obstructing justice in the case?

"In the latter part of March, or early in April," Lindbergh replied.

Lindbergh said that his purpose in going out in the boat which was to have brought him to his baby was "to find out to learn who was connected with the hoax."

Wilentz raised strenuous objection to the injection of the ques-

MAKE THIS MODEL AT HOME

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by Anne Adams
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Every detail of this youthful and charming affair on frock was designed with an eye to flattering the more matronly figure. The soft gathers beneath the shoulders, both back and front of the bodice are not only fashionable but they provide becoming fullness as well—the rippling double-jabot effect emphasizes the nice V line of the neck—and the way the panel of the skirt comes up to a neat little point above the waist will do wonders for the woman who is large through the hips. Canton-crepe, in a dark blue—and according to latest reports, blue is to be particularly smart this spring—would be a lovely choice for the fabric with a bit of pastel blue or cream lace for vestee.

Pattern 2121 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 38 takes 3 3/4 yards 36 inch fabric and 1 1/2 yard 36 inch lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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TEXT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS ON CHANGES PLANNED IN RELIEF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—(P)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to congress today follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the senate and of the house of representatives:

The constitution wisely provides that the Chief Executive shall report to the congress on the state of the Union, for through you, the chosen legislative representatives, our citizens everywhere may fairly judge the progress of our government.

I am confident that today, in the light of the events of the past two years, you will not consider it merely a trite phrase when I tell you that I am truly glad to greet you and that I look forward to common counsel, to useful co-operation, and to genuine friendships between us.

Undertaken New Order.

We have undertaken a new order of things. You will progress towards it under the framework and in the spirit and intent of the American constitution. We have proceeded throughout the nation a measurable distance on the road towards this new order.

Materially, we can report to you substantial benefits to our agricultural population, increased industrial activity, and profits to our merchants. Of equal moment, there is evident a restoration of that spirit of confidence and faith which marks the American character. Let him who, for speculative profit or partisan purpose, without just warrant would seek to disturb or dispel this assurance, take heed before he assumes responsibility for any act which slows our onward steps.

Changes Throughout World.

Throughout the world change is the order of the day. In every nation economic problems, large in the making have brought cries of many kinds for which the masters of old practice and theory were unprepared. In most nations social justice, no longer a distant ideal, has become a definite goal, and ancient governments are beginning to heed the call.

Thus, the American people do not stand alone in the world in their desire for change. We seek it through tested liberal traditions, through processes which retain all that is wise and good of that republican form of representative government first given to a troubled world by the United States.

As the various parts in the program begin to take shape, the wisdom of the 3rd congress has found themselves in practical administration, the unity of our program reveals itself to the nation. The outlines of the new economic order, rising from the disintegration of the old, are appearing. We know what we have done as our measures take root in the living texture of life. We see where we have built wisely and where we can build better.

Forward Conceived.

The attempt to make a distinction between recovery and reform is narrowly conceived effort to substitute the appearance of reality for reality itself. When a man is conversing from wisdom and discretion, not only cure of the symptoms but also removal of their cause.

It is important to recognize that while we seek to outlaw specific abuses, the American people today have an infinitely deeper, finer and more lasting purpose than mere recession. Thinking people in almost every country in the world have come to realize certain fundamental difficulties which must be solved. Rapid changes—the machine age, the advent of universal and rapid communication and many other new factors have brought new problems. Succeeding generations have attempted to keep pace with the rapid pace of change, but the machine age, the advent of universal and rapid communication and many other new factors have brought new problems. Succeeding generations have attempted to keep pace with the rapid pace of change, but the machine age, the advent of universal and rapid communication and many other new factors have brought new problems.

Population Suffering.

Let us, for a moment, strip from our simple purpose the confusion that results from a multiplicity of detail and from millions of written and spoken words.

We find our population suffering from old irregularities, little changed by past sporadic remedies. In spite of our efforts and in spite of our talk, we have not needed our relief efforts. We have not needed our relief efforts. We have not needed our relief efforts.

Clear Mandate.

We have, however, a clear mandate from the people. That Americans must forever that conception of the acquisition of wealth which, through excessive profits, creates undue private power over private affairs and to our misfortune, over public affairs as well. In building toward this end we do not destroy ambition nor do we seek to divide our wealth into equal shares on stateless conditions. We continue to recognize the greater ability of some to earn more than others. But we do assert that the ambition of the individual to obtain for himself and his proper personal security, leisure, and a decent living throughout life, is an ambition to be preferred to the appetite for great wealth and great power.

I recall to you the messages to the congress last June in which I said—"Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women and children of the nation first." That remains our first and continuing task; and in a very real sense every major legislative enactment of this congress should be a component part of it.

Three Great Divisions.

In defining immediate factors which enter into our quest, I have spoken to the congress and the people of the three great divisions.

1. The security of livelihood through the better use of the national resources of the land in which we live.

2. The security against the mis-

days before the great depression, were cared for by local efforts—by states, by counties, by towns, by cities, by churches and by private welfare agencies.

Aid Local Agencies.

It is my thought that in the future they must be cared for as they were before. I stand ready through my own personal efforts, and through the public influence of the office that I hold, to help these local agencies to get the means necessary to assume this burden.

The security legislation which I shall propose to the congress will, I am confident, be of assistance in local effort in the care of these cases. Local responsibility and will be resumed, after, after all, common sense tells us that the wealth necessary for this task existed and still exists in the local community, and the dictates of sound administration require that this responsibility be in the first instance a local one.

There are, however, an additional three and one half million employable people who are on the verge of unemployment. The problem is different and the responsibility is different. This group was the victim of a nation-wide depression caused by conditions which were not local but national. The federal government is the only government that can give to this situation. We have assumed this task and we shall not shrink from it in the future. It is a duty dictated by every principle of the government of national policy to ask you to make it possible for the United States to give employment to all of these three and one half million people employable now on relief, and the federal government in a rising tide of private employment.

United Work Plans.

It is my thought that with the exception of certain of the normal public building operations and public works, all emergency public work should be united in a single new and greatly enlarged plan.

With the establishment of this new system we can supersede the emergency relief administration which has been in operation. The new system will be charged with the orderly liquidation of our present relief activities and the substitution of a national chart for the giving of work.

The new program of emergency public employment should be governed by a number of practical principles.

Governing Principles.

(1) All work undertaken should be useful—not just for a day, or a year, but for permanent improvement in living conditions or that it creates future new wealth for the nation.

(2) Compensation on emergency public projects should be in the form of security payments which should be larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but at the same time not so large as to discourage the rejection of the emergency credit activities of the unemployed.

(3) Projects should be undertaken on which a large percentage of direct labor can be used.

(4) Preference should be given to those projects which will be self-liquidating in the sense that there is a reasonable expectation that the government will get its money back at some future time.

(5) The projects undertaken should be selected and planned so as to compete as little as possible with private enterprises. This suggests that if it were not for the necessity of giving useful work to the unemployed, no relief projects would be undertaken.

Projects Taper Off.

(6) The planning of projects would seek to assure work during the coming fiscal year to the individuals now on relief, or until such time as private employment is available. In order to make adjustment to increasing private employment, work should be planned with a view to tapering it off in proportion to the work which the emergency workers have offered positions with private employers.

(7) Effort should be made to locate projects where they will give the greatest unemployment needs as shown by present rolls, and the broad program of the national resources board should be freely used for guidance in selection. Our ultimate objective being the enrichment of human lives, the use of the national resources board should be the primary duty to use emergency expenditures as much as possible to serve those who cannot secure the advantages of private capital.

Even since the adjournment of the 73rd congress, the administration has been studying from every angle the possibility and the practicability of new forms of employment. As a result of these studies I have arrived at certain very definite conclusions as to the amount of money that will be necessary for the sort of public projects that I have described. I shall submit these figures in my budget message. I assure you now that they will be within the sound credit of the government.

Work Covers Wide Field.

This work will cover a wide field including clearance of slums, which for adequate reasons cannot be undertaken by private capital; in rural housing of several kinds, where, again, private capital is unable to function; in rural electrification; on the reforestation of the great water-shed areas of the nation; in an intensive program to prevent soil erosion and to reclaim blighted areas; in improving existing road systems and in constructing new highways designed to handle modern traffic; in the elimination of grade crossings; in the extension and enlargement of the public works of the civilian conservation corps; in non-federal work, mostly self-liquidating and highly useful to local divisions of government; and on many others which the nation needs and can not afford to neglect.

This is the method which I propose to you in order that we may better meet this present day problem of unemployment. Its greatest advantage is that it is logically and usefully in the long range permanent policy of providing the three types of security which constitute as a whole an American plan for the American people.

Other Subjects Forecast.

I shall consult with you from time to time concerning other measures of national importance. Among the subjects that

WOMAN WILL PRESS FOR STATE INCOME TAX FOR TEXAS

REPRESENTATIVE SARAH HUGHES OF DALLAS IS FOR SALES TAX

By CHARLES E. SIMONS

AUSTIN, Jan. 4.—(P)—Rep. Sarah Hughes of Dallas will press for passage of an income tax law at the regular session of the Texas legislature and advocates of a sales tax must circumvent her plans if they are to be successful.

Mrs. Hughes is a foe of the sales tax and will use her bill to block that proposition. Enactment of an income tax would be about as effective a bar to the sales tax as could be devised.

The Dallas woman has laid the ground work for her campaign. She intends to get her bill in early so it will have a low number and be assured of early action at least in the house. Many bills with high numbers are strangled to death in the closing days of a session because of rules that require a two-thirds vote to suspend the calendar of business.

Second House Approval.

Mrs. Hughes and her associates succeeded in the last regular session, after much parliamentary maneuvering, in obtaining house approval of an income tax bill patterned after that of the federal government. It levied on the incomes of both individuals and corporations.

In that session the sales tax was a paramount issue and had the hearty support of the legislative administration. The income tax was regarded as an alternative by the house. The house passed the sales tax by a slight majority but it ran into serious opposition in the senate and never came out of that body.

Income Tax More Equitable.

Mrs. Hughes is convinced the income tax is more equitable than the sales tax. She asserts the sales tax is a scheme through which large corporations would be relieved of huge sums in taxes that would be passed on to the consuming public. Mrs. Hughes believes a sales tax is the last resort of a desperate government and is contrary to all democratic principles.

The campaign declarations of James V. Allred, governor-elect, that he would veto a general sales tax appear to have taken some of the wind out of the sails of those supporting this proposition. It is doubtful if Allred would disregard his promises and junk a specific platform declaration of the democratic party.

House agreement against a sales tax likely will be as strong in the 44th legislature as it was in the 43rd. Strong support of a sales tax was manifest, however, at hearings of the senate tax inquiry committee recently, indicating that the proposal is far from dead.

Johnson to Get Important Place House Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(P)—The Texas delegation in the house at its first meeting today elected Lanham of Fort Worth chairman for the coming year to succeed Representative Mansfield, chairman of the house rivers and harbors committee.

George Mahon, new representative from Colorado, Tex., was chosen secretary and Representative Johnson was recommended for a place on the house steering committee. Texas is in a zone by itself and Johnson's selection on the committee will follow automatically.

Lanham said after the caucus that the legislative session would be the prime purpose of the meeting being to organize for the new year.

CUMMINGS RECOUNTS GOVERNMENT'S FIGHT AGAINST UNDERWORLD

UNROMANTIC STATISTICS TELL OF UNCLE SAM'S UNRELENTING CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(P)—Uncle Sam's efforts against the underworld were recounted in unromantic statistics today by Attorney General Cummings, who informed congress that the government obtained 3,531 convictions in the fiscal year ended last June 30.

Cummings' annual report covered the period before Dillinger, Floyd and Nelson were wiped out and so made no mention of those spectacular exploits. The department, however, said it was working building a co-ordinated, nationwide crime-fighting machine to press the attack against men of that type.

Justice officials heard with much interest President Roosevelt's pronouncement in his message yesterday that he would consult congress on the strengthening of our facilities for the prevention, detection and treatment of crime and criminals.

A far-flung arrangement for the co-operation of federal state and local authorities was presented as the goal of the administration. The task is called large. The justice department regards as most important a calculation by Prof. Thorstein Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania that in 1933 there were probably a minimum of 1,300,000 serious crimes known to the police of this country.

Crime Institute.

To accelerate the campaign started last year when congress widened the powers of the justice department, Cummings plans to shortly establish a crime institute—a national center to co-ordinate activities against evil-doers.

Justice officials reported today, made no suggestion to congress except the creation of two more federal judgeships in the Southern District of California and the same number in the Southern District of New York. He said there was "serious congestion" in courts there.

Cold statistics were used by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the division of investigation, to recount in Cummings' report the grim combat with gangland.

Some Statistics.

For the year ending June 30, he reported 11 life sentences and 5,073 years.

Suspended sentences totaled 1,012 years and probationary sentences 2,501 years.

Fines imposed on federal offenders added up to \$772,938 and property recovered was valued at \$1,116,619. The division located 924 fugitives.

A decrease in the number of persons under federal supervision

Allred Foresees Old-Age Pension Plan Some Kind

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 5.—(P)—James V. Allred, governor-elect announced today he intended to recommend to the legislature consideration of old age pension plans, because of its paramount importance in providing economic security.

He noted, however, "the only way a state pension for the destitute aged can be secured is by a constitutional amendment," and that, no doubt, the extent of the state's action in this regard will be controlled by that of the national congress.

Texas should be ready, he asserted, "to participate in any such program adopted by the federal government. Naturally, old age pensions would constitute but part of a general relief program."

Freestone County Judge and Wife Are Family Reunion Hosts

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 5.—(Spl.)—A family reunion was the purpose of a get-together at the home of Judge and Mrs. A. H. Benbrook on Christmas Day. Some 38 members of the family were present.

An old-fashioned turkey dinner was served by the judge and his wife. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Storey of Lubbock; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McSpadden of Temple; and Reba Benbrook of Austin; Leona Benbrook of Ft. Worth; and Joyce Benbrook of Austin.

Printing Company Employee Charged In Counterfeit Stamps

AUSTIN, Jan. 5.—(P)—Fred Stratman, Waco, was charged in justice court today with manufacturing, circulating and issuing 100,000 counterfeit cigarette tax stamps on or about April 1, 1934. He was held for \$1,000.

Ranger W. R. Todd swore out the complaint. He said Stratman was brought from Waco where he is a printing company employee.

Mayor Brister was in Corsicana Saturday from Kerens. Claude Sherrill of Kerens was in Corsicana Saturday.

was noted by Sanford Bates, director of the prison bureau. In 1933 there were 55,060 persons under supervision; the 1934 figure is 42,122.

The total federal prisoners in penitentiaries, jails, reformatories, camps, and hospitals in 1934 was 15,812 as contrasted with 20,778 in 1933. The remainder under supervision had parole or probationary status.

PIONEER MERCHANT AND BANKER OF MEXIA DIES HEART ATTACK

MEXIA, Jan. 4.—(Spl.)—Funeral services were held at 3 p. m. today for Julius Nussbaum, 78, president of the Farmers State Bank of Mexia and merchant here for a half century, who died of a heart attack last night.

Surviving are his wife, two sons, Harold J. Nussbaum of Milwaukee and Claude Nussbaum of Mexia, and one daughter, Mrs. Les Stern of Los Angeles. Mrs. Pugh was a partner in the pioneer business firm of Jos. Nussbaum and company, which operated here for many years. Dr. David Lefkowitz of Dallas will conduct the funeral.

Car Turns Over Result of Crash

A Plymouth four-door sedan, reported driven by Mrs. Rupert Martin, was turned over as a result of a collision at the intersection of South Eighteenth street and West Seventh avenue at noon Saturday. A Blue Ribbon heavy truck driven by Buford McCullough also figured in the accident. No one was seriously injured.

The bakery truck was only slightly damaged, losing the front bumper and the breaking of one headlight lens.

Witnesses are reported to have said the Plymouth turned over in the air after the collision. Mrs. Martin was not seriously hurt. The wheels, body and top received considerable damage. McCullough said he stopped at the stop sign and did not see the other car until the crash.

County Teachers Association Will Meet at Kerens

KERENS, Jan. 5.—The second meeting of the County Teachers Association will be held at Kerens, Jan. 22. A program is being arranged and the main topic will be a discussion of legislation pertaining to schools.

The first meeting was held several weeks ago in Corsicana and Superintendent G. H. Wilmon of Kerens extended the invitation to both teachers to hold the January session here.

Baby Daughter Born In San Antonio to The John Pughs

Corsicana friends of the H. E. Perkins and Lee Pugh families of this city, and their daughter and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Pugh of San Antonio, have received attractive announcements of the arrival of their baby daughter, Patricia Beatrice, who was born Wednesday, December 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins left for San Antonio, Thursday after the baby's arrival and will be with Mr. and Mrs. Pugh until next week.

John Doolin of Angus was in Corsicana Saturday.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Richland, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, on December 31st, 1934.

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts	\$ 38,495.62
Overdrafts	435.45
Other bonds, stocks and securities	10,251.39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,163.00
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	14,580.30
Cash in vault and balances with other banks	185,394.67
Other assets—(Payment to Federal Deposit Insurance Fund	274.79
Total Assets	\$255,595.25
LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits, except U. S. Government deposits, public funds, and deposits of other banks	\$191,518.67
Total of items 15 to 19:	
(a) Not secured by pledge of loans and, or investments	\$191,518.67
(c) Total Deposits	\$191,518.67
Common stock, 300 shares, par \$100.00 per share—\$30,000.00	
Surplus	30,000.00
Undivided profits—net	4,076.58
Total Capital Account	64,076.58
Total Liabilities	\$255,595.25
State of Texas, County of Navarro, ss:	
I, H. C. Davis, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
H. C. DAVIS, Cashier.	
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1935.	
(Seal)	
T. O. LOFLAND, Notary Public.	
CORRECT—Attest: A. N. Brown, Jr., M. C. Hillburn, E. N. Swink, Directors.	

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

OF CORSICANA, IN THE STATE OF TEXAS
At the Close of Business on December 31, 1934.

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts	\$ 467,585.32
Overdrafts	189.63
United States Government obligations, direct and, or fully guaranteed	490,000.00
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	348,400.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	490,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house	361,060.00
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	145,580.65
Cash in vault and balances with other banks	385,879.88
Outside checks and other cash items	223.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	15,000.00
Other assets	3,680.15
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,262,895.21
LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits, except U. S. Government deposits, public funds, and deposits of other banks	\$1,014,347.91
Time deposits, except postal savings, public funds and deposits of other banks	342,789.53
Public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions of municipalities	20,063.81
Deposits of other banks, including certified and cashiers' checks outstanding	200,721.04
Total of items 15 to 19:	
(a) Secured by pledge of loans and, or investments	\$ 19,116.86
(b) Not secured by pledge of loans and, or investments	1,558,805.43
(c) Total Deposits	1,577,922.29
Circulating notes outstanding	300,000.00
Other liabilities	34.26
Common stock, 8,000 shares, par \$100.00 per share	\$ 800,000.00
Surplus	75,000.00
Undivided profits—net	9,938.66
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$2,262,895.21
MEMORANDUM: Loans and Investments Pledged to Secure Liabilities:	
United States Government obligations, direct and, or fully guaranteed	
Other bonds, stock, and securities	
TOTAL Pledged (excluding rediscounts)	
(a) Against circulating notes outstanding	300,000.00
(c) Against public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities	11,000.00
TOTAL Pledged	\$ 311,000.00
State of Texas, County of Navarro, ss:	
I, W. M. Davidson, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
W. M. DAVIDSON, Cashier.	
Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1935.	
(SEAL)	
CORRECT—Attest: James H. Cerf, N. Suttle Roberts, J. N. Cerf, J. E. Butler, Geo. E. Jester, W. M. Davidson, Directors.	
RECAPITULATION	
Resources	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 452,187.94
Banking House and Vaults	331,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	30,060.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	11,250.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Fund	2,980.78
Real Estate	34,359.25
CASH AND SECURITIES—Cash and due from banks and U. S. Treasurer	\$ 556,484.31
United States Bonds	348,400.00
Other Bonds and Securities	479,885.92
Acceptances (Cottrell)	15,587.01
Total Cash and Securities	1,400,457.24
TOTAL	
Capital	\$ 800,000.00
Surplus	75,000.00
Undivided Profits	9,938.66
Total Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	\$ 884,938.66
Circulation	300,000.00
Deposits	1,577,865.55
TOTAL	\$2,262,895.21

HAUPTMANN

(Continued From Page One)

probability that she had told "Red" Johnson the Lindberghs planned not to return from Hopewell on Monday February 29, 1932, as they would have done if the baby had been well.

She also acknowledged that the defense a telephone call between herself and Johnson the fateful night of March 1. Johnson called her while the Lindberghs dined, she said, in response to a message she had left at his home. She wanted to tell him she could keep a date.

She told as well of the telephone call to her from Mrs. Lindbergh by which she learned the family was not returning to Hopewell because of the baby's cold.

She explained that Mrs. Lindbergh preferred to act as nurse to her own baby during the usual week-end trips to Hopewell. Miss Gow remained at the home of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother in Hopewell.

The night of the kidnapping, however, she was in Hopewell, having been summoned by Mrs. Lindbergh.

During her testimony for the state the nurse related that when Colonel Lindbergh was apprised of the fact his baby was missing, he procured a rifle, ran into the nursery and cried:

"Anne, they've stolen our baby."

Pointed to Home Plot.

The cross-examination was pointed to the line announced previously by the defense, which is an attempt to show that the kidnapping was plotted in the Lindbergh home by others than the Lindberghs and carried out by two men and two women.

"Red" Johnson was a sailor on a yacht owned by one of the Morgan partners. He was acquainted with Betty Gow and she acknowledged on the stand that she went to the movies with him.

He was questioned during the investigation of the kidnapping, but was released and deported for illegal entry into the country. Investigation of him at the time centered about the fact that a milk bottle had been found in a car which he drove to Bridgeport, Conn.

Edward J. Reilly, chief of the accused Hauptmann's defense staff, booming questions at the nurse, brought out the fact that she was the first person in the Morrow home to know the Lindberghs were not returning from Hopewell on Monday, February 29. (It had previously been stated that Betty Gow did not usually accompany the fliers to Hopewell, Mrs. Lindbergh preferring the role of nursemaid herself on these occasions.)

May Have Told Others.

"Did you testify on the help she was not coming back?" Reilly asked.

"Probably I did," she replied.

"Now, what members of the establishment did you tell that Mrs. Lindbergh was not returning with her baby?"

"I cannot recall now."

"Did you tell 'Red' Johnson?"

"I believe so."

"Why did you tell 'Red' Johnson Mrs. Lindbergh and the baby were not returning?"

"I cannot recall exactly telling them, but I probably would in conversation."

"Well, he didn't work on the estate, did he?"

"But I saw him that night, that evening."

"You saw him Monday evening?"

"Yes."

"Were you out with him Monday evening?"

"Yes."

"Where did you go with him?"

"Just don't recall; riding, I believe."

Very Fond of Baby.

"You were supposed to be very fond of the baby, weren't you?" Reilly asked a bit later.

"I was very fond of the baby," she replied.

Then Reilly asked her why she didn't volunteer to go to Hopewell and care for the baby when she learned it had a cold. She replied that Mrs. Lindbergh didn't ask her.

"But you went out Monday night with Mr. Johnson?"

"I did."

"And you told Mr. Johnson that the Lindberghs were not coming back Monday night, is that correct?"

"I just don't recall if I told Mr. Johnson that."

"Did you tell anybody else?"

"I probably did."

"Why?"

"For no reason. In the house, I mean. I suppose it was a natural thing for anyone to ask me why the baby wasn't coming back and I would reply that he had a slight cold and that Mrs. Lindbergh was bringing him back."

"But told no tradespeople, did you?"

"No."

"And you told no outsiders?"

"No."

"And you told no strangers?"

"No."

Did Not Tell Hauptmann.

"And you did not tell this defendant, did you?"

"I did not."

Miss Gow was in the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, at Hopewell, where she received the telephone call from Hopewell informing her the Lindberghs would not return that day.

Miss Gow would not agree with Reilly that only she and Ollie Wheatley, the late Lindbergh butler, and the latter's wife, knew about the call.

"There are other ways of knowing," she said.

"Other ways of knowing?"

"Well, the telephone comes in to the house."

"You didn't suspect the telephone of being tapped, did you?"

"Oh, no, of course not."

Then she acknowledged that on the fateful night she conversed with Johnson over the telephone while the Lindberghs dined.

She said she had left a message at Johnson's home for the call, so she could tell him she would be unable to keep a date with him.

Monday's Story of Hauptmann Trial

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Bruno Hauptmann today began the second week of his fight for life as the Lindbergh kidnap-murder trial resumed at 10:08 a. m. (E. S. T.).

the kindly, paternal jurist who is presiding, kept up his practice of arriving in court well before any of the other trial figures.

The court room filled rapidly. The state's legal battery arrived a few minutes before court time. Then Hauptmann was brought in. His face was very pale, almost ashen in appearance.

Col. Charles Lindbergh, slim and as boyish looking as ever in a grey suit, came in a minute later but did not glance at Hauptmann.

A defense staff of attorneys arrived almost simultaneously. Mrs. Anna Hauptmann engaged her husband in conversation as photographers' bulbs flashed.

Wheatley's same costume.

Betty Gow wore the same jaunty hat with Scotch feather, the same brown fox fur cape and black skirt.

The young Scotch nurse had a very strong attachment for her murdered charge, friends of the Lindbergh family have previously revealed. It was a standing joke in the Lindbergh household that the little child could call "Gow" before it could speak its mother's name.

Miss Gow marched to the stand with short quick steps and seated herself beside Mrs. Elsie Wheatley, another Lindbergh servant who had been sitting with her.

She said under direct questioning by Attorney General George W. Ladd that her name is Bessie Mowat Gow and lived in Scotland.

"Where were you employed on March 1, 1932?" (the day of the kidnapping) Wheatley asked.

"At the Lindbergh home in Hopewell."

Day of Kidnaping.

Wheatley quickly brought the questioning to the day of the kidnapping, March 1, 1932.

The nursemaid related how she arrived at the Soudland estate at 1:20 p. m. that day.

She recounted the events of the afternoon. She spoke of the baby "His cold seemed to be much better," she recalled. "We played upstairs in the nursery."

She said that at 4 o'clock on the baby last day she was playing with the baby in the nursery.

"Then Mrs. Lindbergh came home."

"Then what?"

"I served her tea."

She described how she had sewn a little shirt for the baby, with flannel material from the nursery, and thread obtained from Mrs. Ollie Wheatley, wife of the late butler.

"That is the piece of the cloth you put next to the baby's skin?"

Wheatley asked, showing her a piece of the material from which the shirt was cut.

"Yes, that is it."

Then out came the discolored little shirt which was found on the mutilated little body.

As Wheatley showed it to her, she said in her chair. He asked her to identify it.

"This is the exact little shirt," she began and then stopped to swallow. "I made for the baby."

Wheatley and I had tea."

"What did you do then?" Wheatley asked.

"At 5:45, while Elsie and I were having tea he ran into the tea room."

"We left him in the tea room one minute before he had his supper."

"We undressed him and gave him some pills."

"He didn't like that?"

"No. It spilled on his lap."

"Yes," Wheatley encouraged.

"I wanted to sew his little sleeping suit, and I did some thread from Mrs. Wheatley. Blue thread."

Again Identifies Garment.

"And do you know what this is?" Wheatley asked, holding her piece of cloth, almost brown with age.

"Yes, it's his shirt," she said.

"He showed her another piece of cloth, fleecy, woolen, white and warm."

"Do you recognize this?"

"Yes, it is a piece of the shirt. I meant to sew that in," she said. There was another woolen over-shirt which she had sewed."

Wheatley showed her a faded piece of cloth.

"That's it," she said.

"Did you affix the thumbguard?"

Wheatley showed her the thumbguard and she described how she put it on the baby that night.

"Is this the knot that was tied that night?" inquired Wheatley, indicating the knot fastening.

"That is the identical knot."

Closed Windows.

Her story next concerned how she and Mrs. Lindbergh closed the windows and shutters in the nursery. All windows and shutters were secured except the shutters of the kidnap window in the southeast corner of the nursery.

"This one we couldn't quite close. It was warped. We closed it as best we could," she said, explaining that the shutters were warped, but not locked. The window was closed, but the shutters were only swung to.

Before she left the nursery at 8 p. m., the nurse said she tucked the child in.

Asked to detail further her movements of the evening, Miss Gow continued:

Mrs. Wheatley and I took dinner in the kitchen. When Col. Lindbergh came, he spoke to me.

"Where was Wheatley?" Wheatley asked his witness.

"Mr. Wheatley, the butler, was in the pantry, I believe."

"Did you see him from time to time?"

"As I recall, I did."

Received Telephone Call.

"Later, the nursemaid continued, she received a telephone call from a friend."

"Who was the friend?"

"Henry Johnson."

She said she saw Ollie Wheatley, the Lindbergh houseman, and Mrs. Wheatley, the late butler, in the servants dining room between 8 and 9 o'clock before she went up stairs to Mrs. Wheatley's room to see a dress the housekeeper had kept.

"I looked at my watch. It was 2 minutes of 10. I said, 'I must go to the baby,' to Mrs. Wheatley."

She told how she reached the nursery.

"I found things exactly—I did not put my light on. I opened the door for the light from the hall. I crossed the nursery and closed the door. The French tricot heater to take the chill off the room."

Then crossed over to the crib, didn't turn the light on."

"Because you might awaken him?"

Baby Missing.

"Yes, that's right. When I felt all over Mrs. Johnson there."

The girl's voice broke. Wheatley waited until she could resume. Col. Lindbergh, who has shown a keen interest in all testimony at this trial was never more attentive than when Betty Gow told her story.

He swallowed hard several times, showed no other emotion. The touching testimony.

"I turned quickly and ran down stairs, when I failed to find the baby," Miss Gow continued.

"I asked Mrs. Lindbergh if she had the baby. She looked surprised and said no."

"Then I told the Colonel. He ran upstairs and said nothing but later went to the closet for his gun."

And then:

"Anne, they've stolen our baby."

"Who said that?" prompted Wheatley gently.

"The Colonel did."

"The Colonel did?" Her voice was trembling, and she was fighting to keep back the tears. She put down her head.

"The young general got her a glass of water and she recovered her composure before continuing with her story of how the police were summoned, and Lindbergh dashed north into the night with his rifle.

Mrs. Lindbergh, Mrs. Wheatley and the nurse went down dumbly to the living room on the first floor after they had frantically searched the house.

"What were you doing?"

A. I guess we were all praying for the return of the baby. We didn't speak.

The nursemaid also told of seeing the nursemaid in the window and of finding a clayish amulet of dirt on the sheet of the baby's crib.

Flinds Thumbguard.

Wheatley asked her to describe the finding of the baby's thumbguard.

"I believe it was about a month after the kidnapping. Mrs. Wheatley and I were walking about on the nursery stairs from the house."

"I saw it lying on the ground and I picked it up."

Q. Was it near the public highway?

A. Yes.

Q. It was the same then as you see it now?

A. Yes.

She took up the little blue cord on the thumbguard.

"It was knotted just as it is," she said.

She clutched a tightly rolled handkerchief in her clenched hands as the ordeal went on.

Mrs. Hauptmann watched her, but without any show of interest. Hauptmann was spin-like.

The same story of the identification of the body.

"I went to Trenton," she said.

"When you got to Trenton did you go to the morgue?"

A. I did.

Q. Did you see a body there?

A. I did.

Q. Whose body was it?

A. "Charles Lindbergh, Jr.," she said with quivering lips.

Q. How much did the baby weigh then?

A. About 26 1/2 pounds, and was about 33 inches tall.

Came From Scotland.

Q. You came here from Scotland, is that right?

A. Yes.

Wheatley then turned her over to Reilly.

Big and bulky, the chief defense counsel, started speaking in a very low voice.

Q. How old are you?

A. I am 30.

Q. Higher by probing about her background, and the places she had been employed.

She said she was once employed in Detroit.

Q. Where did you work in Detroit?

A. Several places.

A. She mentioned four or five places she held as maid.

Q. Did you associate with young men?

A. Yes.

Wheatley objected, and this line of questioning ceased.

She said she had communicated with no Detroit young men since leaving there.

Objection Voiced Again.

Did you ever apply for work through the Hackensack Employment Agency?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were unable to supply references?

Here Wheatley objected, and Reilly re-phrased his question.

Q. You did not give any references when you looked for a job?

A. No.

Q. How did you secure your position with the Lindberghs?

A. Through the recommendation of a friend named Mary Beatrice in the Morrow home.

A. How many brothers have you?

A. I have two brothers, Alexander and James.

Q. Where are they now?

A. Glasgow.

Q. When did they get back?

A. They've never been out of Scotland.

Relly turned to Henry (Red) Johnson. The acquaintance of Miss Gow who was questioned in the early days of the case.

She said she met him in North Haven, Me.

"His name was Henry Johnson. I believe his friends called him 'Red,'" she said.

Q. Did you and he go out together?

A. To the movies. Sometimes we would go to a cafe for coffee. Sometimes we went skating.

Relly demanded if she ever went to Palsades Amusement Park.

"Any difficulty there that night?" he started.

"No."

Q. Don't you recall an confusion with the police that night?

A. No.

Q. Did you know that "Red" Johnson had an apartment in Flemington?

A. No.

Q. Where did he work?

A. On a yacht, Mr. Morrow's partner.

Q. Where is he now?

A. Norway.

Q. How long since you've heard from him?

A. Six months.

P. turned to the question.

Q. How many times have you seen him?

"Who paid your fare over to this country?"

S. said after much questioning that the state had paid her fare and given her an additional \$500.

"For your services here?" Reilly insisted.

Wheatley objected to "services." To Wheatley's objections Reilly heatedly replied, "I object to you're not testifying, Mr. Wheatley."

Miss Gow said she decided to come here "when I knew I'd get that amount."

She said under Reilly's questioning that she had not worked

one day since her return to Scotland, that her total capital on leaving this country was \$800, and that prior to her departure for the country she had been offered a job at about \$12 a week.

Relly showed her two pictures, one which she identified as her own. The other she said was not her picture.

Brings Out Sharp In.

The defense chief tried repeatedly to get her to say there was some similarity between her picture and that of the unknown woman.

Q. When were you told you must identify one and not the other?

A. I was never told that.

The name of Violet Sharpe, the Morrow maid who committed suicide during the case, popped into the defense lawyer's mind.

Q. Was there a member of the Morrow domestic staff named Violet Sharpe?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know her?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Very well?

A. No.

Q. How old was she?

A. In the late twenties.

Relly then switched to the week-end preceding the kidnapping, and had Betty Gow tell that it was Mrs. Lindbergh's habit to take the baby down to the Soudland estate and care for it herself.

She then told under Reilly's questioning, that she had told her friend "Red" Johnson of the Lindbergh family's movements.

Relly asked her to describe the program to get started by early April and reach full swing by fall.

Telephone Call.

Relly wanted to know all about the telephone call the nurse received from Johnson the night of the kidnapping.

Q. Johnson and I held a conversation and Col. Lindbergh arrived," she said, fixing the time about 8:30 p. m.

Q. Where was the call from?

A. Englewood.

Relly raised his voice sharply and in—

"Didn't you know it was from Hopewell?"

"No," she retorted quietly.

Wheatley meanwhile was on his feet objecting because the question was predicated on a statement not a fact.

Relly am testing her credibility.

Relly asked: "She does not know where the call came from?"

The witness testified that Mrs. Wheatley's window in the Lindbergh home faced those of the nursery.

Q. Did the second floor was vacant until nine p. m.

Q. That left Wheatley alone didn't it?

A. Yes, at nine o'clock.

She said that the child was "not accustomed to strangers."

More About Johnson.

He about three hours."

He dropped that line of questioning and asked:

Q. Do you remember Miss Nellie O'Connell, who came over on the boat with you?"

A. No.

Relly showed her several pictures, asked if she knew who they were, and filed them as exhibits.

He thrust one picture before her.

"I have seen him."

Q. Do you know who he is?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is it?

A. Dr. John F. Condon.

Questioned About Island.

Relly asked then if she had been at City Island, or Hunter's Island on the waters adjacent.

"No," was the reply in both cases.

She next denied any knowledge of two women named Paulette and Louise.

City Island and Hunter's Island were visited frequently by Hauptmann.

Relly then turned to details within the nursery, from which the baby was abducted.

The next inquiry was whether the screen was undisturbed when she discovered the kidnapping.

"To all appearances it was, yes."

Relly then wanted to know if it was her deduction that whoever took the baby stepped around the edge of the screen.

"It is," she replied.

AD NO 3 Mondays Story.

Q. Who occupied the bedroom opposite that (nursery) room?

A. I did.

Q. You left the baby in complete darkness and at no time you heard anyone enter that room, fall over the chair, or fall over the screen?"

A. No.

Q. Miss Gow, do you know a B. J. Potter of City Island?

A. No.

Q. B. J. Potter?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever go boating in or around New Rochelle?

A. No.

Relly asked several questions as to whether Miss Gow had visited the Lamont yacht either at its mooring in North river or off the Englewood dock.

He concluded with a final burst.

Q. Did you ever see Violet Sharpe at the Morrow home?

A. No.

She ended her cross-examination with the vigorous assertion "I never saw any boat owned by Dr. Condon."

Wheatley in rebuttal asked first, "You didn't know Dr. Condon at all before March 1, 1932, did you?"

She replied, "At defense."

When Relly objected to Wheatley's question, "When did Senator Morrow die?" Wheatley took a fling at the defense suspicious hints at the nursemaid's story.

"The testimony concerning dead persons seem to be very profuse in this case. I think I may introduce something about someone who was something to do with the case."

Miss Gow said the late U. S. senator died in October, 1931.

Wheatley turned to Betty's friend, "Red" Johnson.

"You were quite fond of him?"

A. Yes.

Q. You had no agreements with the Lindberghs not to go out with young men?"

A. No.

Q. He was a very nice young man."

Her voice was wistful when she said that.

With that Wheatley closed the young nurse's appearance on the stand.

State Trooper Joseph Wolf was then called and sworn.

Wolf told Wheatley the story of the kidnap night.

the exact spot she found the guard. She said:

"With all those policemen searching night and day for a burglar, I want you to believe you could pick this up without having dropped it?" he asked.

"This thumb guard isn't muddy, and it isn't soiled," Relly continued. "I'll leave it to the jury as to whether it is shiny."

Q. Yes, Back at Relly.

Betty Gow said that when she had seen the thumb guard it was muddy.

"You're a very bright young lady, aren't you?" Relly demanded.

"I am," was her pert reply.

The court resounded with applause and Justice Trenchard repeated his warnings against demonstrations.

Relly turned to look at the clock as the judge threatened to clear the room in the event of further disturbance.

He asked adjournment and the judge acquiesced.

The afternoon session got under way promptly at 1:45 p. m. Betty Gow returning to the witness stand.

Relly bowed to the judge and intoned his first question:

"How long were you in Canada?"

"About three hours."

He dropped that line of questioning and asked:

Q. Do you remember Miss Nellie O'Connell, who came over on the boat with you?"

A. No.

Relly showed her several pictures, asked if she knew who they were, and filed them as exhibits.

He thrust one picture before her.

"I have seen him."

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A. Yes.

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A. No.

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Wheatley in rebuttal asked first, "You didn't know Dr. Condon at all before March 1, 1932, did you?"

She replied, "At defense."

When Relly objected to Wheatley's question, "When did Senator Morrow die?" Wheatley took a fling at the defense suspicious hints at the nursemaid's story.

"The testimony concerning dead persons seem to be very profuse in this case. I think I may introduce something about someone who was something to do with the case."

Miss Gow said the late U. S. senator died in October, 1931.

Wheatley turned to Betty's friend, "Red" Johnson.

"You were quite fond of him?"

A. Yes.

Q. You had no agreements with the Lindberghs not to go out with young men?"

A. No.

Q. He was a very nice young man."

Her voice was wistful when she said that.

With that Wheatley closed the young nurse's appearance on the stand.

State Trooper Joseph Wolf was then called and sworn.

Wolf told Wheatley the story of the kidnap night.

BUDGET

(Continued From Page One)

view of the time, the president proposed new taxes but asked the continuation of existing levies.

To newspapermen, the president said there was no need for "inflation" to finance his huge 1935 budget. The treasury planned to borrow needed funds. But he warned simultaneously that extra appropriations by congress must be paid for with new taxes. Significantly, there was no budget beyond the year ending March 31, 1935, so soldiers bonus. Friends of that payment plan to press for it regardless.

Unemployment Still Large.

The going rate for the year for balancing the budget in the 1935 fiscal period with a peak debt of \$31,800,000,000 was recalled by the president with the remarks:

"Unemployment is still large."

The states and local units he continued, "now provide a smaller proportionate share of relief than a year ago and the federal government is therefore called upon to continue to aid in this necessary work."

"For this reason it is evident that we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained, I am, however, submitting to congress a budget for the year ending 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed."

Reviewing the budget message which he had just delivered, he expected the \$4,000,000,000 work program to get started by early April and reach full swing by fall.

the exact spot she found the guard. She said:

"With all those policemen searching night and day for a burglar, I want you to believe you could pick this up without having dropped it?" he asked.

"This thumb guard isn't muddy, and it isn't soiled," Relly continued. "I'll leave it to the jury as to whether it is shiny."

Q. Yes, Back at Relly.

Betty Gow said that when she had seen the thumb guard it was muddy.

"You're a very bright young lady, aren't you?" Relly demanded.

"I am," was her pert reply.

The court resounded with applause and Justice Trenchard repeated his warnings against demonstrations.

Relly turned to look at the clock as the judge threatened to clear the room in the event of further disturbance.

He asked adjournment and the judge acquiesced.

The afternoon session got under way promptly at 1:45 p. m. Betty Gow returning to the witness stand.

Relly bowed to the judge and intoned his first question:

"How long were you in Canada?"

"About three hours."

He dropped that line of questioning and asked:

Q. Do you remember Miss Nellie O'Connell, who came over on the boat with you?"

A. No.

Relly showed her several pictures, asked if she knew who they were, and filed them as exhibits.

He thrust one picture before her.

"I have seen him."

Q. Do you know who he is?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is it?

A. Dr. John F. Condon.

Questioned About Island.

Relly asked then if she had been at City Island, or Hunter's Island on the waters adjacent.

"No," was the reply in both cases.

She next denied any knowledge of two women named Paulette and Louise.

City Island and Hunter's Island were visited frequently by Hauptmann.

Relly then turned to details within the nursery, from which the baby was abducted.

The next inquiry was whether the screen was undisturbed when she discovered the kidnapping.

"To all appearances it was, yes."

Relly then wanted to know if it was her deduction that whoever took the baby stepped around the edge of the screen.

"It is," she replied.

AD NO 3 Mondays Story.

Q. Who occupied the bedroom opposite that (nursery) room?

A. I did.

Q. You left the baby in complete darkness and at no time you heard anyone enter that room, fall over the chair, or fall over the screen?"

A. No.

Q. Miss Gow, do you know a B. J. Potter of City Island?

A. No.

Q. B. J. Potter?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever go boating in or around New Rochelle?

A. No.

Relly asked several questions as to whether Miss Gow had visited the Lamont yacht either at its mooring in North river or off the Englewood dock.

He concluded with a final burst.

Q. Did you ever see Violet Sharpe at the Morrow home?

A. No.

She ended her cross-examination with the vigorous assertion "I never saw any boat owned by Dr. Condon."

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Out of unexpended recovery balances, he asked congress for the immediate reappropriation of \$900,000,000 for relief grants until July to tide over the unemployment period.

Regular Costs.

For "regular" government costs exclusive of "recovery and relief," the president asked \$3,738,000,000 in 1936 compared with the current \$3,400,000,000. Major items in the increase:

1. A \$180,000,000 boost for national defense to \$792,484,000.
2. A \$65,000,000 increase for restoring the government pay cut in 1934.
3. A \$200,000,000 allotment for normal public works out of a proposed annual \$300,000,000 fund.
4. \$130,000,000 more for veterans' pension and other requirements.
5. A \$20,000,000 boost in contributions to the civil service fund; \$50,000,000 more for the veterans' certificate fund.

For congress and the country, President Roosevelt outlined the "three major objectives" of his budget figures:

- (1) The normal functions of the United States government can be carried on with economy and a high standard of efficiency.
- (2) The broad obligation of the government to use all proper efforts to prevent destitution can be maintained under more practical methods than we are using at present.
- (3) The excess credit of the government will be maintained for the common good."

Benefit Payment Be Less.

One of the major cuts in "recovery" items for 1936 was an estimated \$100,000,000 less than \$200,000,000 in benefit payments to farmers, as compared with the current year's estimate of \$725,801,000.

The president attributed the projected larger national deficit to cuts in "the current policy of congress and the executive to make up for the delay by the United States in meeting the provisions of the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to replace and improve equipment for the army."

Mr. Roosevelt forecast an increase in government revenue next year to \$3,981,000,000 from the estimated \$3,738,000,000 this year. Both figures were dependent, however, on continuing the present tax structure including 5-cent postage.

Continuing the custom started last year, Mr. Roosevelt held a special press conference Saturday to discuss the budget.

Answer's Questions.

The presidential office took on a school room atmosphere as Mr. Roosevelt answered questions for more than an hour. Newsmen filled the chamber, overflowing available chairs to sit on the floor at the president's feet.

The president said he wanted the lending authority of the reconstruction corporation continued. Repayments are expected to meet its cash requirements and more.

Mr. Roosevelt said that "most" of the emergency agencies of the government "should be continued" on the ground that they "fill important present needs."

With the budget went recommendations for continuing numerous emergency provisions now in force. The president also called for loans to newsmen that relief loans to states and municipalities would be granted at the cost of the money to the federal government plus a 10 percent to meet overhead costs.

Courtroom News

District Court.

An injunction restraining and enjoining O. B. Knight from coming on to and interfering with the trial of the Lindbergh case was granted Thursday by Judge C. E. McWilliams.

Criminal District Attorney's Office.

Mr. Miles, one of the state attorneys in the case against Jim Garrison, charged with murder, died near Wildcat Ferry Thursday, John R. Cunningham, criminal district attorney, stated Friday.

Garrison, charged with murder in connection with the fatal shooting of Aude Washburn near Wildcat Ferry several days ago.

County Court.

Paul McGraw, negro, residing north of Kereas, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of carrying a pistol Friday morning and was fined \$100 and costs by County Judge C. E. McWilliams.

Warranty Deeds.

Hattie Powell et vir to John McKellar et ux, part of block 150, Corsicana, \$300.

Frank E. Taylor et ux to Will Reid, undivided one-half interest in 15 acres John Florence survey, \$50.

Mrs. Mary Smith to Frank E. Taylor, 15 acres John Florence survey, \$100.

Mrs. Mary F. Bonner to G. B. Moore, 127 acres Jeremiah Latham survey, \$601 and other considerations.

Trustee's Deed.

B. L. Davis, trustee for W. H. Hellums, to Mary F. Bonner, 127 acres Jeremiah Latham survey, \$1,500.

Justice Court.

One was fined on a charge of drunkenness Thursday by Judge W. T. McAdams.

SAN AUGUSTINE IS LOOKING TO GRAND JURY QUIET TOWN

SHERIFF SAYS SPECIAL RANGERS HAD PISTOL-WHIPPED ALL OPPOSITION

SAN AUGUSTINE, Jan. 7.—(AP)—A nervous citizenry today looked to a grand jury investigation of San Augustine's "general trouble" to quiet the town, restless since the street slaying of four men on December 22.

Three Texas rangers, headed by Captain Goodnight, were dispatched to the grand jury as a probe of alleged white slavery, moonshining and counterfeiting started. Reports said the department of justice may be asked to send federal agents here to investigate alleged counterfeiting activities and the removal of a ballot box by hoodlums during the last congressional election.

Sheriff V. B. Worsham, who had been unable to swear in deputies since his election due to bitter feelings, said a federal agent sent here last year was attacked and beaten by hoodlums. They face federal indictments now Sheriff Worsham said.

Fedus and straws have gripped the town since the slaying of a man shot over the county. They pistol-whipped almost everybody who opposed them.

Eight slayings, including the quadruple killing of Murray, Murrell, and Rice and J. E. Thomas, on Dec. 22, will be investigated by the grand jury, officers said.

Rangers have revoked the commissions of 14 special rangers and have "taken up every six shooter we could find."

SHIRLEY TEMPLE COMING TO PALACE IN BRIGHT EYES

Shirley Temple, most sensational screen discovery of the year, at last has "the perfect screen vehicle." That, and an advance of the picture, is the thrust of the accounts which precede Fox Film's "Bright Eyes" to the Palace theatre, where it will begin an engagement on Wednesday.

The dramatic story of "Bright Eyes" was suggested to David Butler, director of the picture, by a near Los Angeles.

"Bright Eyes" is said to be an entirely new type of vehicle for Shirley. Her action takes place at a time when she is a poor girl, and a wealthy Pasadena home nearby, at the Christmas season.

OFFICERS INSTALLED LOCAL ODD FELLOWS THURSDAY EVENING

Officers for the ensuing term were installed by Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., Thursday night at the regular meeting.

Officers for the new year are as follows:

Charles Park, noble grand; W. A. Chaffee, vice grand; W. J. Lunn, secretary (re-elected); E. A. Johnson, treasurer (re-elected); J. H. Hanson, warden; F. Redders, conductor; S. N. Georges, inside guard; E. A. Lazar, outside guard; W. A. Matheron, right supporter to noble grand; H. L. Boone left supporter to noble grand; J. D. Sasche, right supporter to vice grand; J. B. Henderson, left supporter to noble grand; E. E. Terrell, chaplain; R. Mattingly, right scene supporter; J. J. Milton, left scene supporter; Finance committee—J. I. Elliott, R. W. Rabot and H. E. Allen; R. Widows and ornate committee—W. J. Seal, H. E. Redden and W. J. Lunn.

ra Redden is the retiring noble grand.

The committee—Edward Park, W. A. Chaffee, W. J. Lunn and J. I. Elliott.

CHARGES OF WIDE OPEN GAMBLING IN TEXAS ARE VOICED

AUSTIN, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Sensational charges of wide open gambling in many parts of Texas, in some instances with knowledge and consent of officers, were made today by the senate crime committee.

In its fourth preliminary report reporting on conditions in an oil field district, the committee said:

"That open gambling has been flourishing is a matter of common knowledge; but the extent of the evil was not estimated until these reports of investigators were studied."

In previous reports, the committee asserted illegal traffic in liquor, drugs, and other commodities, and that Texas' disregard or state prohibition virtually had nullified enforcement, and certain malpractices were evident in enforcement of traffic laws.

The committee declared "the dance hall-saloon-gambling joint" as tending to draw young boys and girls, and other citizens, too, with law violators. One investigator reported conditions in an oil field district, said:

"There is an Al Capone in every town. One man handles horse races, gambling and women on the third floor of his saloon."

Other sections. Approximately 140 counties were investigated. Gambling was found in every one.

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TREASURY

(Continued From Page One)

possibility in the estimate that income taxes in the fiscal year, 1936 would improve by \$137,000,000 over 1935 and over 1934 by \$188,000,000. This, he said, would reflect the "further gains because of the moderately

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CORSICANA, TEX., JAN. 8, 1935.

PIPE DREAMS

Huey Long says he is go-
ing to push through con-
gress his plan to give every-
one in the United States \$5-
000 a year of debt, and that
President Roosevelt "will
come around to it."

With a population of
125,000,000, this would
mean a redistribution of
wealth amounting to only
\$625,000,000,000. In 1922
the census bureau estimated
the total wealth of the United
States as \$320,804,000,0-
000. It may have increased
since then but scarcely to
625 billion, the amount Sena-
tor Long requires.

Therefore it behooves us
all to be up and doing, so
that we may each of us be
assured of a full \$5,000
when the divvy takes place.
Otherwise we may have to
be satisfied with a mere \$3-
000.

President Roosevelt may
also come around at the
same time to the Townsend
plan which will give every-
one over 60 years of age
\$200 a month to spend. The
two plans ought to be com-
bined. It would not be hard
to accomplish. Let Mr.
Townsend raise the ante to
\$400 a month, and pay
everybody over the age of
one day. That would be
nearly \$5,000 a year for
everyone.

The halcyon age is com-
ing when no one will have
to work, when everyone will
live on the bounty of Uncle
Sam, and food, raiment and
automobiles will spring up
spontaneously and deliver
themselves, by order of
Kingfish Long and Mr.
Townsend.

ANOTHER RAT CAUGHT.

It was good news again,
at the close of the year,
that "Baby Face" Nelson's
partner in crime, Paul
Chase, had been captured
in northern California. He
was with Nelson at Bar-
rington, Ill., when Samuel
Cowley and Herman Hollis,
federal soldiers in this war
against crime, were riddled
with bullets. Nelson died in
that battle. Now the pros-
pect is that Chase will die
with a noose around his
neck.

Many Americans would
be easier in their minds if
more of these enemies of
society, whom a relentless
Department of Justice has
been picking off one after
another in the past year,
were to die by "due process
of law," instead of being
shot at sight. It must be
admitted, though, that the
federal officers have used
excellent judgment in pick-
ing their victims. In none
of these cases of informal
execution has there been
any question about the
righteousness of the act.

With every such death of
a murderous gangster, the
nation breathes easier and
gandgom grows less attrac-
tive to adventurous youth.
Moreover, the arrest of
Chase without firing a shot
suggests the desire of the
Department of Justice to
observe strict legal formal-
ity whenever it is possible
to do so.

If any European nation
really craves a war, we'd
rather see it fought in Af-
rica than in Europe, and
preferably in the middle of
the Sahara Desert.

Inasmuch as it's a boy, it
won't make much differ-
ence whether Clara's child
inherits the Bow legs.

Nature isn't so smart.
She gives us brains to think
with and then gives us prej-
udices to stop it.

JUST FOLKS

(Copyright, 1932, Edna A. Guest.)

NO LIFE

No bills to pay.
No taxes due.
Nothing but play.
A lifetime through.
No doubts; no fears;
All understood;
All smiles; no tears.
Would that be good?

No task to do.
No goals to seek.
No old, no new.
No strong, no weak.
No good, no ill,
No pain to bear.
No place to fill,
No need to care.

No cause to weep.
No clouds above.
No dear, no cheap.
No hate, no love.
No loss, no gain.
No storm, no strife.
No dreams in vain.
That's death, not life!

LAWYERS ON CHILD LABOR

It is rather surprising to
see a committee of the
American Bar Association
come out with an argument
against ratification of the
federal child labor amend-
ment. This amounts in prac-
tice to a drive against the
amendment, in the name of
the country's organized law-
yers, whether so intended
or not. It is plainly calculat-
ed to deter state legislatures
from ratifying the amend-
ment this winter.

So far it has been rat-
ified by 20 states, requiring
16 more to put it over. State
sentiment, which was large-
ly indifferent or hostile be-
fore the depression, has
been turning lately in favor
of the amendment. Of 38
states which had rejected it
up to June, 1931, by ad-
verse vote of one or both
legislative branches, about
a dozen have already
changed to endorsement.

Nearly all of the legisla-
tures will meet in 1935, and
many of them are expected
to favor the amendment.
The Bar Association com-
mittee seems to take a pure-
ly legalistic attitude, ignor-
ing the social and economic
problems involved. It re-
gards control of child labor
as "the business of the
states." It also doubts
whether it would be con-
stitutional if states which
have previously rejected the
amendment should ratify it
after years of delay.

The latter question a lay-
man would suppose, might
well be left to the United
States Supreme court. As
for the former, the states
are probably competent to
decide it for themselves.

As a practical question,
there is less inclination now
to insist on family and com-
munity rights to employ
child labor for wages, be-
cause of the growing diffi-
culty of providing work
for adults. The natural ten-
dency, both practical and
humanitarian, is to give the
wage work to grown-ups
and give the children more
education.

AN EXPENSIVE PIPER

Whether it was the World
war or the machine that
turned us apparently to
greatest disregard for life
than formerly is hard to
say. But however the con-
dition is to be accounted
for, it seems to exist. Of this
the Christmas celebration
for which the nation paid
with scores of lives, affords
sad evidence.

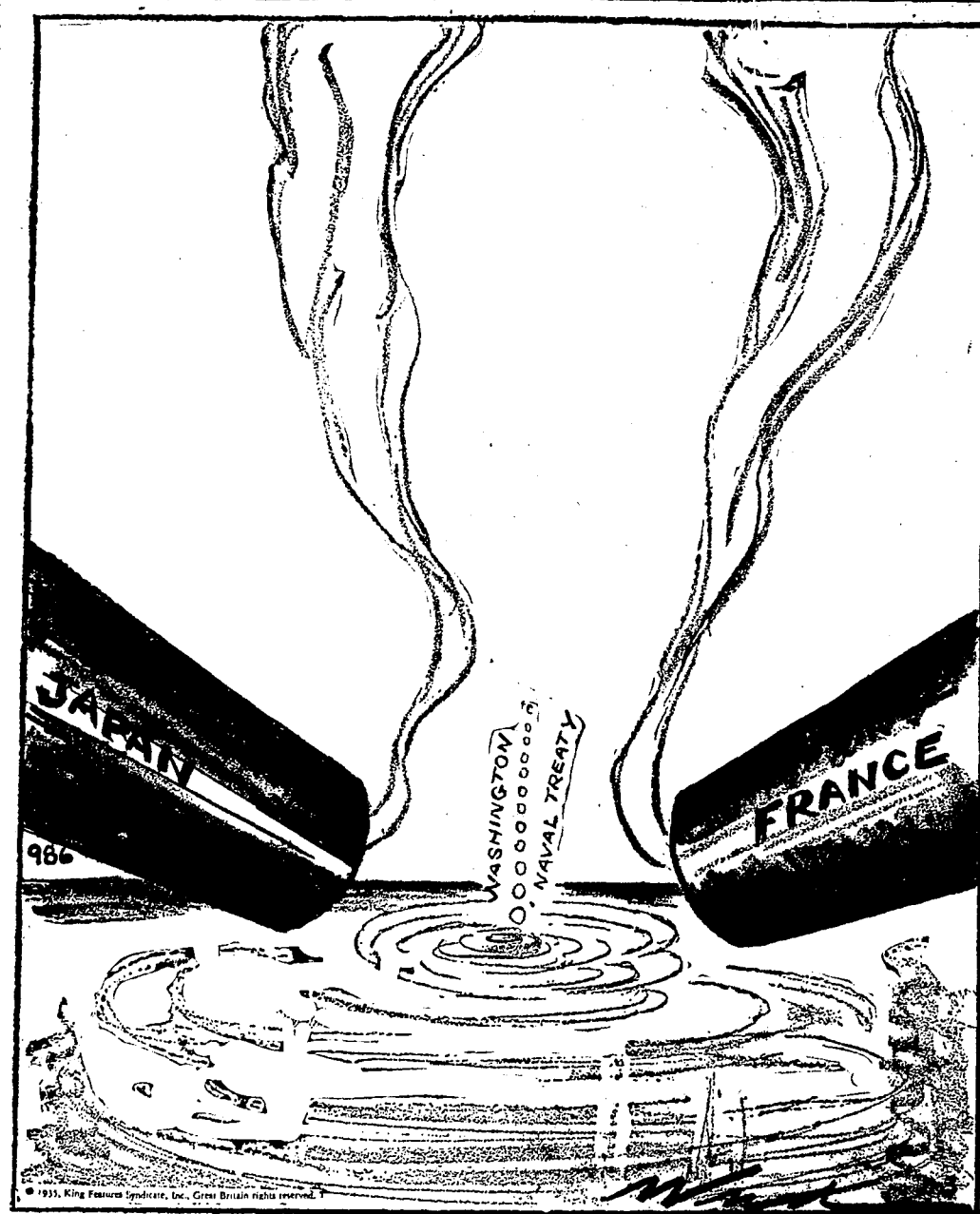
Traffic accidents as usu-
al in an American holiday
season, took the heaviest
toll. Christmas-tree fires,
hunting accidents, drown-
ing of skaters who had for-
gotten to make sure of their
ice, helped to swell the
number of casualties. Mich-
igan reports the appalling
total of eighteen persons
killed in traffic. Arkansas
whose traffic one does not
think of as heavy, reported
ten traffic deaths in con-
nection with Christmas hol-
iday making.

It seems a pity that a
people who build such ex-
pensive hospitals for con-
serving life as the Ameri-
can people build, must turn
these hospitals over so
largely to the task of car-
ing for accident cases. Pay-
ing the piper is always the
expense. It is particularly
expensive when Death's the
piper. Isn't it about time for
the American people to take
another piper along when it
gives itself up to holiday-
making?

Neither public enterprise
nor private enterprise has
a divine right to monop-
oly electric power. There
ought to be room for both.

ANOTHER MAJOR SEA DISASTER

—By Clive Weed



DUTY OF SOCIETY.

In the early history of
this country—in fact, up to
within two generations—
parents appeared to feel a
real responsibility for the
discipline and conduct of
their children. Many mod-
ern parents seem to hold to
the belief that the schools
and society should take
from them the obligation of
child training.

Many children lack at
home the discipline and
training that is necessary
for the building of stable
character, and if they are
not taught helpful precepts
for their early years by the
schools and the churches,
they are left to acquire the
usually harmful knowledge
that is picked up on the
street.

Today the responsibility
for the training of the
youth seems to have been
placed upon society, there-
by making it possible for
many parents to escape the
obligations that are theirs
by right and to a large ex-
tent are considered so by
law. Organized society has
made it possible for many
parents to evade their
duties in raising children.

Society is trying to im-
prove its methods of ed-
ucating and caring for its
individuals, but it is not re-
sponsible for the minds and
the emotions put into them
by nature. It voluntarily
does its share, but if the
individual is got into trouble,
society, has not neglected its
duty.

FLOOD OF NEW IDEAS

Here is an optimistic
view of returning prosper-
ity. In Boston recently Dr.
Vannevar Bush, electrical
engineer, told a meeting of
the Society of Industrial En-
gineers that the passing of
the depression would bring
in a flood of new ideas.

During the depression, he
said, many good ideas were
not put into effect because
of business timidity. Be-
sides, this trying period
served to clean out most of
the inefficient concerns.
Awakening demand will re-
lease the dammed up ideas
and regenerated industry
will welcome and make use
of them.

Dr. Bush may be furnish-
ing an answer to those who
say pessimistically that un-
employment has come to
stay because according to
the present set-up fewer
and fewer workers will be
needed. His theory is that
new ideas will demand a
new industrial alignment.

When a farmer puts his
own poorest acres into pas-
ture land or wood lot, it is
good sense. When a govern-
ment proposes to do that on
a large scale, it is some-
thing alarming.

INFORMATION BEING
SOUGHT CONCERNING
EMERGENCY LOANSNO INFORMATION AVAIL-
ABLE CONCERNING CROP
LOANS AT THIS TIME

Numerous requests for infor-
mation concerning the status of fed-
eral emergency crop loans have
been received recently by H. R.
Slaughter, district agent for the
emergency crop loan division of
the Farm Credit Administration,
but no information has been avail-
able.

Mr. Slaughter declared that no
instructions had been received and
no federal funds were available
for making such loans, and some
30 to 60 days must elapse before
the necessary congressional action
can be taken.

The district agent said all infor-
mation he had received was ap-
parently favorable to the contin-
uation of the loan policy, al-
though high officials announced
in 1934 that the practice would
be discontinued after that year.

Mr. Slaughter suggested that
potential loan applicants negoti-
ate with the local banks, the Pro-
duction Credit Association, or the Ru-
ral Rehabilitation supervisor at
relief headquarters.

He reported collections approx-
imating \$7.12 per cent for the
1934 loans and indicated that the
percentage would be raised some
before the collections were com-
plete.

Goings and Comings
Of Fairfield Folk
And Their Visitors

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 5.—(Spl.)—
Mark Short and family are
spending a few days with the
family of J. H. Harding.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lott are vis-
iting Mrs. Lott's parents, A. Ben-
jamin.

Clarence Speed returned Sun-
day from a visit to his old home
in Mississippi.

The little daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Homer McAdams is report-
ed much better.
Herman Middleton who has been
employed here by the Ford
Motor Co. several years as book-
keeper, left Wednesday for Den-
ton, where he has position with
the Ford agency of that city.

Mr. Joe Johnson of Houston,
and Miss Alice Kate Davis of
Dallas spent the holidays here
with Mrs. Berta Davis.

A. J. Brown who has been quite
ill several days is much better.
Joe Koller has had some change
made in the front of his building
and has re-entered the cafe busi-
ness.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs.
Hunter Bonner is improving fol-
lowing an operation in Corsicana.
Little Reggie Newell has return-
ed from Corsicana where she has
been visiting her grandparents,
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kennedy.

Miss Ora Bess Cole left Sat-
urday for Lamesa to visit her
mother, Mrs. Lois Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Talley and
children of Houston spent part of
the week in the Hood Grand home.

P. O. French was in Conroe
and Houston Wednesday.

Mrs. E. N. Garrett and daugh-
ter of Groesbeck are guests of
Mrs. Abe Chavez.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Day, Mr.
and Mrs. Everett of Houston,
Mrs. Hugh Mainord and son,
Hugh Jr. of Dallas have returned
home after a several days visit
with relatives here.

T. H. Baldrice and daughter,
Oletha of Shanks, visited Mr. and
Mrs. J. W. Baldrice Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Thornton have
moved to their new cottage in
south part of town.

PH:Brethchwmfwy vbg vb vb
Dr. A. J. Johnston of Kerens
was in Corsicana Saturday.

LINDBERGH FEELS
HAUPTMANN GUILTY
BUT WANTS BE FAIRFATHER OF KIDNAPED AND
SLAIN BABY WANTS ONLY
TRUTH AT TRIAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(F)—The
New York Times today, in a
special dispatch from Flemington
N. J., said that the desire to be
scrupulously fair, which impressed
observers during Col. Charles
A. Lindbergh's testimony last
week, was the result of a defi-
nite attitude of the Colonel to-
ward the case against Bruno
Richard Hauptmann.

"It was noted," the Times said,
"that Attorney General Wilentz
very rarely interspersed objec-
tions even when it seemed that
defense counsel, Edward J.
Reilly, was slipping from cross-
examination into direct exami-
nation."

"This policy on the part of the
prosecution was in strict accord
with the Colonel's own wishes, to
bring out the truth regardless of
whether it should lead to doubt or
conviction of the defendant's
guilt, and regardless of whether
the facts were brought out by the
defense or the prosecution. He
looked upon his cross-examination
as an opportunity to bring out
the truth just as he did on his di-
rect testimony."

"Although he clearly believes
Bruno Richard Hauptmann to be
the kidnaper, as he testified dur-
ing his examination by Mr. Wil-
entz and again in cross-examina-
tion, he feels for that very reason
that the defendant should have
every facility of a court of
justice to establish his guilt or
innocence."

"While the Colonel has refused
at all times to discuss the case
publicly, except in court, it is
known that he considers it most
essential that Hauptmann should
have the benefit of able counsel
and the best defense available.
For that reason he was particu-
larly interested in the defense
lawyers and their tactics."

DISCOVERY WELL
LOCAL FIELD CAME
IN 12 YEARS AGO

Twelve years ago a single event
began the rewriting of the modern
history of Corsicana and Navarro
counties when the Corsicana Deep
Well Company's J. H. Burke No. 1,
first pay producer in the Wood-
bine oil horizon, came in at mid-
night, January 7-8, 1923.

Since that time the oil indus-
try has progressed in many ways,
becoming one of the principal ac-
tivities of the nation, with this
city and its surrounding territory
playing a leading role.

Texas was the scene this year
of the annual meeting of the
American Petroleum Institute and
Corsicana and its products, both
men and oil, occupied important
places.

Mrs. M. Bryant went to Long-
view Friday to spend several days
visiting her son, Clifford Bryant,
and daughter, Mrs. Lacy Herrin
at Longview.

Rev. H. B. Carroway of Kerens
was in Corsicana Saturday.

... Successful aid in
PREVENTING Colds

At the first nasal irritation or sniffle,
apply Vicks Va-tro-nol—just a few drops.
Used in time, it helps to avoid many
colds entirely. (Two sizes: 30¢, 50¢.)

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

BETTY GOW STAR
WITNESS MONDAY
SESSION OF TRIALCHIEF OF DEFENSE PROM-
ISES DISCLOSE HIS EVI-
DENCE SOON

By WILLIAM A. KINNEY
(Copyright, 1935, by Associated Press.)
FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—
(F)—Miss Betty Gow, a star wit-
ness in the state's case against
Bruno Richard Hauptmann, was
called today to tell her story of
the Lindbergh kidnaping.

The olive-skinned Scotch nurse,
who volunteered to recount de-
tails of the night of the abduc-
tion, details which unnerved her
when Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh
testified, also faced a scathing
cross fire from the defense.

States' attorneys, however, said
she was an "important witness"
and that they were sure she
would prove competent under the
most vigorous cross-examination.
A second major state witness,
Dr. John F. Condon, in seclusion
at Trenton, will appear Wednes-
day and the state expects him to
identify Hauptmann as the "John"
who took the \$50,000 Lindbergh
ransom.

Reilly Makes Promises.
The burly chief of defense, Ed-
ward J. Reilly, promised to offer
his version of the Lindbergh kid-
naping and slaying tomorrow, as
would name "probably Thursday"
the band of two men and two
women he contends committed
the crime.

Dismissing this as a "bedtime
story," Attorney General David T.
Wilentz said:
"The department of justice, the
internal revenue department and
the New York and New Jersey
police who have been working on
this case since March 1, 1932, have
solved this case with the arrest
of Hauptmann."

The Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh,
already beset by the loss of their
first-born and the strain of the
trial, there came new letters
threatening harm to them and
their second son, John.

Anthony M. Hauck, Jr., Hunder-
don county prosecutor, disclosed
that both he and the Lindberghs
have received threatening mis-
sives since the trial. The state
has said he had received one let-
ter from Utica, N. Y., threatening
his life if Hauptmann is convicted,
but discounted the seriousness
of such communications.

Guards are stationed at
the Englewood home of Mrs.
Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's
mother, to protect John Lindbergh,
and Col. Lindbergh has been
carrying a pistol for five years,
since he began receiving threats.

The London Daily Express said
in an interview with Miss Gow's
mother, Mrs. Taylor Glasgow,
that the Lindbergh nurse also has
received many letters threatening
her life.

Hauptmann rested in his cell
after the week and recess faced
the second week of his trial for
life, calm and refreshed.

The old Hunderdon county court,
populated yesterday by a horde of
sightseers, was set in the seat
where Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh
testified, where the attorneys sat,
even where Hauptmann sat, bore
new sign today—"Time flows
here."

The headline attractions of this
crucial week of the trial caused
Sheriff John H. Curtiss to make
new plans for handling the crowds
and to order all spectators to form
an orderly line before they are
admitted.

Colonel Lindbergh, as well as
Betty Gow and Dr. Condon, was
expected to take the stand again
soon, and Corporal Frank A. Kelly,
state police fingerprint expert,
is expected to testify on the most
point of fingerprints in the case.

PRODUCERS URGED
CALL FOR COTTON
TAX EXEMPTIONS

COLLEGE STATION, Jan. 7.—
(F)—Producers who have not re-
ceived their cotton tax exemption
certificates from the farm demon-
stration agent in their county are
urged to call for them immedi-
ately, if they will be returned to the
state allotment board, E. R.
Eudaly, chairman of the state al-
lotment board, has announced.

Although farm demonstration
agents have exhausted every rea-
sonable means of delivering them,
some certificates still remain. C.
A. Cobb, chief of the cotton sec-
tion of the agricultural adjust-
ment administration, has outlined
the following procedure in case
producers cannot be reached.

"With reference to the disposi-
tion of tax-exemption certificates
which have not been called for, we
wish to advise that the assistant
in cotton adjustment should give
notice to the party at place last
known address, indicating final
date when he may call for such
certificates.

After that date the certificates
are to be returned to the state
allotment board accompanied by
tabulated forms giving very nec-
essary information. The state
allotment board should deposit
such certificates in a place of safe
keeping for future disposition.
There is no authority for the can-
cellation of such unclaimed certi-
ficates for use in redistributing the
poundage represented. It must be
available for the producer con-
cerned, should he ever call for it,"
Mr. Cobb said.

Personal

Mrs. M. Bryant went to Long-
view Friday to spend several days
visiting her son, Clifford Bryant,
and daughter, Mrs. Lacy Herrin
at Longview.

Rev. H. B. Carroway of Kerens
was in Corsicana Saturday.

Pledge
I will think—talk—write... Texas
Centennial in 1936! This is to be my
celebration. In its achievement I may
give free play to my patriotic love for
Texas' heroic past; my confidence in
its glories that are to be.....

SALE OF ILLICIT
LIQUOR AT RECORD
SENATORS REPORTCRIME PROBES CRITICIZE
ATTITUDE FEDERAL GOV-
ERNMENT IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Jan. 5.—(F)—Sale of
illicit liquor in Texas has reached
a new high; officers in many
cases are openly operating saloons
and flaunting state laws and pro-
hibition is so unpopular that of-
ficers and the public refuse to
enforce it, the senate crime in-
vestigating committee reported
today.

"It is undisputed that there is
more whiskey sold illegally in
Texas now than ever has been,"
the report stated. "This shows
conclusively that the liquor laws
are unpopular with the public and
that the officers and the people
refuse to enforce them."

In a great number of places of
officers have an interest in the li-
quor business and in some cases
openly operate saloons, the in-
vestigators reported.
"There is in connection with
the saloons all kinds of gambling
devices and girls as young as 16
years of age dispense hard li-
quor. The saloons are operating
24 hours a day and every day in
the week. They are visited by
women and minors and many of
them are frequented by question-
able characters."

The attitude of the federal
government toward state prohibi-
tion was criticized.

"Since the repeal of the eight-
eenth amendment, the federal
government has shown no inter-
est in enforcing or in assisting the
state officers to enforce prohibi-
tion. It has collected a \$1,000 ex-
cise tax, except to collect a \$1,000
excise tax, which is only a license by the federal
government to violate the pro-
hibition laws in Texas," the re-
port said.

Father Ruth McNabb
Died in Ft. Smith
Hospital on Friday

Alex McNabb, father of Miss
Ruth McNabb of Corsicana, Na-
varro county home demonstrator,
died in a hospital in Fort Smith,
Ark., Friday morning, according
to word received here. Funeral
services will be held at Okmudge,
Okla., Saturday afternoon at 2
o'clock.

Miss McNabb has been at the
bedside of her father since Dec.
23, the day following an operation
which he underwent in the Fort
Smith hospital.

Long - Used Laxative

To be bought and used as needed
for many, many years, speaks well
for the reliability of Theodore's
Black-Draught, purely vegetable
family laxative. Mr. C. E. Radliff
writes from Hinton, W. Va.: "My
wife and I have used Theodore's
Black-Draught thirty-five years for
constipation, — tired feeling and
headache. I use it when I feel my
system needs cleansing. After all
these years, I haven't found any-
thing better than Black-Draught."

Sold in 25-cent packages.
Theodore's BLACK-DRAUGHT
"CHILDREN LIKE THE STEU"

News of County Home
Demonstration Clubs

Home Demonstration Council
The Navarro County Home Dem-
onstration Council held the first
meeting of the year at Carnegie
Library January 5th, at 2 o'clock.
Mrs. Willis, the new chairman,
presided. Mrs. Grimes, secretary,
called the roll, with fourteen clubs
represented, consisting of nearly
thirty-five members present. An
chairman for 1934 reported favor-
ably, and said reports were put in
Mrs. Steely's care for filing. Year
books for 1935 were received and
distributed among members present.

Sympathy from the council was
offered Miss McNabb, for the
death of her father, in the way
of a beautiful floral offering sent
to his funeral in Oklahoma.
Mrs. W. A. Dobbin was appoint-
ed reporter for the year.

The following committees were
appointed:
Year Book Committee—Mrs. Tar-
r, Miss Hortense Waters, Mrs.
Hodge.

Expansion Committee—Mrs. Cow-
ser, Miss Addie Parish, Mrs.
Thompson.

Exhibit Committee—Mrs. Gat-
lin, Miss Bonnie, Mrs. Massey.
Mrs. Garrett, reporting from the
Agricultural meeting in Dallas, as-
sured all main speakers stressed
co-operation in agricultural pur-
suits.

Mrs. Steely outlined Miss Mc-
nabb's work for January, including
our matinee demonstrations, a
cheese demonstration, Jan. 10,
January 8th at 9 a. m. at the Ju-
nior High School under the super-
vision of Mr. Thomas from A.
and M. College, and district re-
porters meeting at Haysboro, Janu-
ary 16th, which is Navarro coun-
ty's day.

MRS. W. A. DOBBIN.

Calvin Glass was in Corsicana
Saturday from Kerens.

666 COLD
and
FEVER
Liquid - Tablets first day
HEADACHES
Salve-Nose Drops in 30 minutes

C. F. BRYAN, D. D.
Skin Cancer
Disease of Women
Mild Office Treatment
For Piles
Office at Residence
Exall Heights—Corsicana

O. L. SMITH
DENTIST

CONGRESSMAN WANTS RELATIONS BROKEN WITH MEXICO CITY

ALSO WOULD RETIRE AM- BASSADOR DANIELS FOR NOT RULING MEXICANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(AP)—The controversy over religion and education in Mexico registered a new reversion today with Rep. Higgins (D-Mass.) declaring he would offer congress a resolution demanding that the United States withdraw recognition from Mexico and remove Ambassador Joseph Daniels from the diplomatic corps.

Previously, Rep. Higgins had written President Roosevelt asking that a protest be sent to Mexico against the closing of Catholic schools and the expulsion of priests. Ambassador Daniels, the legislator contended today, should be removed because "he was cognizant of what was happening yet made no protest."

Replying to the letter, Secretary of State Hull said:

"Notwithstanding the well settled policies and views respecting religious worship and practices obtain in this country, I know you understand that other nations are recognized as being entitled to regulate for themselves their internal religious conditions in such manner as they may deem proper and that, accordingly, it is not within the province of this government to intervene in the situation in Mexico to which you refer."

"The procedure you suggest would be tantamount to an effort to determine the course to be taken by another nation, and would almost certainly provoke such resentment as to defeat the purposes which you wish to achieve."

SCARBOROUGH

(Continued From Page One)

procuring of a large amount of pavement in Corsicana and the construction of a modern sanitary system and Lake Halbert, city reservoir.

Judge Scarborough had been elected to the high office of district judge four times by the citizens of Navarro county. His decisions in important cases have on numerous occasions been upheld by the higher courts in questions that had not been previously determined. He generally decided with the attorney representing the law in the compensation cases placed on the statute books of Texas. A short time after the law was passed, many cases were tried here, including those sustained by employees in the Corsicana-Powell oil field.

Was A Fair Judge.

His decisions and rulings were fearless, concise, quick, and fair, and his conduct of criminal trials was such that when a case had been concluded, it was the general rule and not the exception that the defendant thanked the judge and told him that he had received a fair trial.

A number of persons who had been sentenced to the penitentiary of Texas by Judge Scarborough were present at his funeral rites Sunday afternoon and from their demeanor showed they regarded him as a real friend.

Rev. E. T. Miller, pastor of the First Baptist church, opened the rites with a prayer and the reading of a roll of selected verses from the scriptures.

Wayne R. Howell, local attorney and close personal friend of the deceased, delivered an eulogy to his departed friend.

A Personal Loss.

In the beginning of his eulogy to the departed jurist, Mr. Howell spoke of his sense of personal loss of a true friend, which made it difficult to speak, but pointed out that Judge Scarborough's life had been lived here among his friends and acquaintances, and the silent tribute to his memory by the large number of friends at his funeral showed they regarded him as a real friend.

"Judge Scarborough was a self-made man, working his way through school," Mr. Howell said, "and then receded his rise from a humble boy born and reared in the country, his determination to make a success in life and his efforts and achievements in working his way through school. He aspired to the fact that the deceased judge was a native of Navarro county and had lived his entire life in Navarro county."

After referring to the native ability and the fairness and integrity of Judge Scarborough, Mr. Howell spoke of the high esteem, regard and confidence held toward him by lawyers of the entire country. "He was a brilliant lawyer, a natural judge," the speaker said, "and his integrity and strength of conviction were never questioned."

Had Many Friends.

The speaker pointed out that the secret of Judge Scarborough's success was his capacity of making and holding friendships. His common background—his ability to understand and meet the common man or rub elbow with the highest in the circle.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Howell said that his departed friend's last hours were blanketed with the mercy of unconsciousness and his body was blanketed with flowers of friendship.

Surviving are his widow, a son, Hawkins Scarborough, Jr., a daughter, Ann Scarborough, three sisters, Mrs. E. W. Hightower, Mrs. E. Briggs and Mrs. F. Morgan, all of Corsicana, and other relatives.

Funeral services were held at 10 o'clock Sunday morning at the home of Mrs. E. W. Hightower, 1001 E. 10th St., by Rev. E. T. Miller. Burial was in the Sutherland-McCannon Funeral Home.

The funeral procession from the home to the cemetery was given an escort of State Highway patrolmen.

Among the out-of-town visitors here for the rites were Judge Adam Conde, Palestine; Mr. and

LINDY BABY CLOTHES IN COURT



One of the most dramatic moments in Bruno Hauptmann's trial at Flemington, N. J., came when Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh identified these clothes as those worn by her first son at the time of his abduction. The clothes were offered as an exhibit by the state. Left to right: Robert Peacock, assistant prosecutor; Capt. John Lamb of the New Jersey state police; Anthony Hauck, Hunterdon county prosecutor, and a movie cameraman. (Associated Press Photo)

CONGRESS ALL SET FOR START OF ROCKY SESSION THAT WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE INTO JULY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Only the reading of President Roosevelt's \$8,000,000,000 budget remained today before congress started down a rocky road of debate and law-making that is expected to stretch away into next July.

The members of the 74th congress gathered to hear the message read today between noon and 1 p. m. eastern standard time. For several days, advance reports on Capitol Hill had been that the president would figure on a budget of \$8,000,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Or this, about \$3,000,000,000 would be for the new plan to provide employment for 3,500,000 people on relief.

Despite the advance disclosure of these round figures, congressional leaders anxiously awaited the president's statements on other phases of government finance before getting down to work.

The message was expected to be followed quickly by the re-approval of \$880,000,000 to carry relief activities for the rest of this fiscal year while the government is shifting from the "do" to the "do" plan.

REPRESENTATIVE DIES PLANS SUPPLANT AAA PROGRAM WITH SOMETHING VASTLY DIFFERENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(AP)—An attempt to supplant the agricultural adjustment administration's program with something "diametrically" different was announced today by Representative Dies (D-Texas).

The message was expected to be followed quickly by the re-approval of \$880,000,000 to carry relief activities for the rest of this fiscal year while the government is shifting from the "do" to the "do" plan.

One great advantage, Dies said, was that the plan would enable farmers to win back markets. "Everyone is alarmed by a decline in our export trade in farm commodities," Dies said. "Congress and the administration have got to come to this new plan or one very much like it sooner or later. It is inevitable."

By dividing domestic consumption into equal quotas, Dies said, small producers will be assured each crop and will be able to compete with the big fellows in the home market. The latter, he reasoned, would be able to produce more and better equipment, will be able to compete in the world market.

Dies estimated that the cost of the tariff benefit would be less than that of the AAA program. Ultimately the cost would be met out of a proceeds tax. For the first two years, however, it would come from the "profit" the government realized in raising the gold dollar.

The tariff benefit, he asserted, would raise the price the farmer gets for products used at home to a level comparable with that which industry receives.

Farmers would be allowed to

MILLIONS WORDS

(Continued From Page One)

Some idea of the amount of work performed by the machine may be gained from the fact that almost each full operating day three turn out the equivalent of a full-length novel, carefully typed and ready for the telegraph editors of The Corsicana Daily Sun to present the readers of the paper.

Speed Increased.

When first installed the printers were operated at a speed of 40 words per minute, but three and a half years ago the speed was increased to 60 words per minute. The machines average 4,160 words service year.

A glance at the record of the machines, jostled out Monday is almost unbelievable for it shows a total of 29,127 hours of operation. Allowing one hour each year for maintenance.

Mrs. C. M. Miller, Mrs. Nancy Miller and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, all of Dallas; Will Fulk, Athens, Ga.; Wesley Harris, county commissioner, Blooming Grove, John Kiser, Kerens; R. L. Jones, Powell, H. P. Abney, Hillsboro attorney; Misses Mabel and Eva Grizzard, Mrs. A. C. Miller and daughters, Martha and Louise Miller, all of Waxahatchie; Will Murphy and Ed Murphy, both of Crandall; and Dr. and Mrs. Tate Miller of Dallas.

Courthouse News

District Court.

The following have been summoned as petit jurors for the second week of the January term of the Thirtieth judicial district court for the week beginning Monday, Jan. 14:

J. D. Johnson, Barry, J. O. Varnell, Barry, Blunk Barnett, Kerens, Ben R. Miller, Kerens; Jack Hagar, Corsicana; A. M. Russell, Barry; D. L. Orr, Kerens; Walter Sanders, Frost; Lonnie Harrison, Frost; Joe Palmer, Corsicana; W. H. Massey, Powell; Tom Stevenson, Frost; John Christian, Powell; A. J. Chamberlain, Frost; Tillman Reed, Kerens; W. C. Pierce, Corsicana; Francis Henderson, Frost; Joe Seals, Corsicana; him J. Slay, Frost; John Kiser, Kerens; A. J. Crocker, Blooming Grove; W. C. Wasson, Kerens; Ab Johnson, Blooming Grove; Everett Kellum, Corsicana; J. A. Immon, Kerens; Chap Albritton, Powell; Joe Scroggins, Corsicana; J. I. Maley, Kerens; Josh Rascoe, Corsicana; Fitz Kiser, Powell; Huittie Sparks, Corsicana; M. G. Deason, Blooming Grove; R. L. Jones, Powell; Jack E. Berry, Dawson; J. E. Davis, Dawson; Clarence Henderson, Kerens.

Sheriff's Office.

Henry Lee Quincy, negro ambulance driver, is in a serious condition in the E. and S. Hospital as a result of knife wounds and Rudolph Waters, negro, is in the county jail as a result of a cutting scrape in East Corsicana Sunday night. Both cases were caused by Deputy Sheriffs Jack Floyd and J. M. Westbrook. It was reported the victim was stabbed 11 times and it took 35 stitches to close the wounds.

Two were arrested in the Angus community and lodged in the county jail Sunday by Sheriff Rufus Paveshouse and Deputy Sheriff Floyd. Proponents of infanticide and two plot machines were confiscated in Corsicana Saturday night by Deputy Sheriffs Floyd and Westbrook. Complaints were scheduled to be filed Monday.

Sheriff's Dead.

Rufus Paveshouse, sheriff of Navarro county, for E. O. Zeanon et al., Richard Mays, lots 5, 6 and 7, block 8; lot 8, block 8; lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 9; lots 2, 3 and 4, block 15, John Fullerton survey, El Dorado addition, Dawson, \$500.

Assignment.

Wm. C. McGlothlin to Phillips Petroleum Company, 40 1-2 acres C. C. Tyler survey, \$10 and other considerations.

Warranty Deeds.

E. E. Nettles et ux to Lucy L. Jennings et al., 36.78 acres Francisco Del Toro survey, \$5,000.

Oil and Gas Leases.

Mrs. A. C. Williamson to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 15 acres James Berry survey, \$15.

Mrs. C. A. Edwards to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 30.5 acres Pedro Queiro survey, \$10.

Mrs. Claude Sherrill et al. to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 38 acres A. C. Lowe survey, \$30.

R. B. Hightower et ux to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 48 acres James Berry survey, \$10.

Claude Sherrill et ux to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 133.33 acres John Kather and James Berry surveys, \$10.

Mrs. Della Albritton et al. to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 200 acres Elmore Bush survey, \$10.

R. M. Silabes et al. to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 34 acres James Berry survey, \$10.

For Armstrong et al. to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 34 acres James Berry survey, \$10.

Marshall Ross et al. to Wm. C. McGlothlin, 77.7 acres James Berry survey, \$10.

Marriage License.

Thomas Bell and Catherine Sheffield.

Frank Arnett and Lillie Barton. J. E. and Mary Moore.

Spencer Templeton and Annie Mae Scroggins.

Justice Court.

One man was fined on a drunkenness charge for appearing before Judge W. T. McFadden.

SHIPWRECK

(Continued From Page One)

Dr. Howard Fox, New York physician, said the first he knew of the accident was when a steward on the ship's stateroom and awakened him.

All Went to Breakfast.

"After all was clear as to where we were to go in the event the ship was abandoned," Dr. Fox said, "we went down to breakfast."

Quartermaster. Rayfield Horsch, of Cascade, Iowa, was pointed out for exceptional efforts on behalf of the passengers.

Horsch was credited with rescuing T. F. and her two children, Fania, 2, and Elias, 2, after they had been swept into the sea from the swamped lifeboat.

Mrs. London and her children had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isiah London, of 475 S. Sneedgar Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Music entertained the passengers as they waited to be taken from the stranded liner. Louis Levitt of New York, a member of the ship's orchestra, played tunes on a piano, while the drummer of the orchestra helped entertain the crowd.

With the passengers cleared, Captain Peterson remained aboard his ship. Eighty-three of the crew stayed with him.

Captain Peterson sent a message to the coast guard last night that "all is well" aboard the stranded vessel. The Havana is awaiting for a wrecking tug to free it from the reef.

Ship Badly Damaged.

Coast guard craft stood by the liner, which was not in immediate danger. The ship was believed badly damaged however by the crash of the coal, a dangerous spot. There was no immediate explanation of why the Havana piled up on the reef.

The SOS sent out by the Havana at 6:42 (EST) yesterday morning was the signal for vessels in the vicinity and the coast guard to swing into action.

Previously the Havana had requested the coast guard to stand by, reporting that it had crashed on the reef shortly before 4 a. m.

The El Oceano was the first to arrive on the scene. Once there it was guided in rescue work by

LINDY WITH REVOLVER AT TRIAL



For the past five years, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, shown entering the Hunterdon county courthouse at Flemington, N. J., for the trial of Bruno Hauptmann, has carried a revolver in a shoulder holster as protection against threatened bodily harm. Arrow points to the slight bulge beneath his arm, caused by the holster. (Associated Press Photo)

Faulkner Be Tried Again In Spring; Jury Fails Agree

GROESBECK, Jan. 7.—(AP)—State prosecutors today indicated that the trial of Grady Faulkner, convicted counterfeiters charged with the coast guard plane Sirius from Miami.

The El Oceano steaming up soon after 1 p. m., picked up passengers from three lifeboats which had been bobbing about on the rough water for more than four hours.

The Havana left New York for Havana Thursday.

Most of the passengers on the liner were from New York. They had expected to reach Havana today.

Faulkner was accused by the State of slaying Gibson, scheduled as a witness against him in the counterfeiters trial.

Joe Curry, co-defendant, probably will go on trial in Freestone county in February.

Underwood Cleaners

We Clean Everything but Your Reputation.

Phone 1144 - We Deliver

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CORSIKANA, IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

At the Close of Business on December 31, 1934

ASSETS

Loans and discounts \$2,066,640.56

Overdrafts 2,601.41

United States Government obligations, direct and, or fully guaranteed 650,756.26

Other bonds, stocks and securities 220,181.85

Banking house, furniture and fixtures \$45,403.50

Real estate owned other than banking house 160,113.47

Reserve with Federal Reserve bank 247,694.50

Cash in vault and balances with other banks 1,318,078.80

Outside checks and other cash items 1,122.84

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 25,000.00

Other assets 207,505.22

TOTAL Assets \$5,850,188.20

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits, except United States Government deposits, public funds, and deposits of other banks \$2,600,035.23

Time deposits, except postal savings, public funds and deposits of other banks 328,060.88

Public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities 423,274.58

United States Government and postal savings deposits 58,682.70

Deposits of other banks, including certified and cashiers' checks outstanding 500,197.83

Total of items 15 to 19 3,930,251.22

(a) Secured by pledge of loans and, or investments 80,000.00

(b) Not secured by pledge of loans and, or investments 4,275,344.03

(c) Total Deposits 3,435,344.03

Circulating notes outstanding 500,000.00

Capital account:

Common stock, 6000 shares, par \$100.00 per share 600,000.00

Surplus 400,000.00

Undivided profits-net 20,000.00

Reserved for contingencies 4,824.17

Total Capital Accounts 1,024,824.17

TOTAL Liabilities \$5,850,188.20

MEMORANDUM: Loans and Investments Pledged to Secure Liabilities:

United States Government obligations, direct and, or fully guaranteed 549,543.75

TOTAL Pledged (excluding redemptions) 549,543.75

(a) Against circulating notes outstanding 500,000.00

(b) Against U. S. Government and postal savings deposits 49,543.75

TOTAL Pledged \$549,543.75

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Navarro, ss:

I, J. H. Roberts, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1935.

(SEAL) E. J. HALL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: J. N. Edens, J. N. Garitty, A. G. Elliott, Directors.

RECAPITULATION

Loans and Discounts \$3,112,584.14

Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures 103,493.50

Other Real Estate Owned 160,113.47

Stock in Federal Reserve Bank 30,000.00

Interest in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 8,163.04

Cash on Hand and Due from Banks 659,756.26

Investment Securities 190,161.35

Due from United States Treasurer 25,000.00

TOTAL \$5,850,188.20

LIABILITIES

Capital 600,000.00

Surplus 400,000.00

Undivided Profits (Net) 20,000.00

Reserved for Contingencies 4,824.17

Circulating Outstanding 500,000.00

DEPOSITS

Individual 3,555,945.82

Banks 499,497.21

TOTAL \$4,055,443.03

"THE OLD RELIABLE"—Since 1865.

United States Government Depository

VOTING BEGAN TODAY IN SAAR PLEBISCITE TO SETTLE ITS FATE

GENERAL VOTING, HOWEVER WILL BE DONE ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 13

SAARBRUECKEN, Saar Basin Territory, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Voting began in the historic voting plebiscite, ordered 15 years ago at Versailles.

Five thousand public employees cast their ballots in a "dress rehearsal" of the mass voting next Sunday. They were permitted to vote early because they must work on election day.

In effect, it was a vote for or against Adolf Hitler, just an army corporal when the powers which won the World War decreed that the Saar, after 15 years of the supervision by the League of Nations, should decide whether to return to Germany, unite with France or remain under the league's guidance.

Most observers freely predicted a reunion with the reich. Only minor disturbances were reported in yesterday's huge wind-up mass meetings. This was interpreted as a brilliant victory for the plebiscite commission, which permitted the rival factions to demonstrate without serious clashes.

For this reason the possibility of a postponement of the vote, considered Saturday because of years of Sunday disorders, presumably was abandoned.

The first ballots will be guarded in safes and mixed with final votes for counting one week from today. This has no indication of which way the wind was blowing, although a majority of the public servants are regarded as Nazis.

Polls were opened at 8:30 a. m. (3 a. m. eastern standard time), for the civil workers, most of whom must work next Sunday.

A jury failed to agree on the case yesterday was discharged by the court after deliberating 48 hours. Fred Bratton, foreman of the jury, told Judge Fountain Kirby the count was seven to five. He later said seven stood for conviction and five for acquittal.

Faulkner was accused by the State of slaying Gibson, scheduled as a witness against him in the counterfeiters trial.

Joe Curry, co-defendant, probably will go on trial in Freestone county in February.

LONG REVOLT

(Continued From Page One)

on each barrel of Louisiana oil refined, with no rebate for foreign oil. He had charged that the company was discriminating against Louisiana oil.

CALLICUTT

(Continued From Page One)

the bar to the fact that Judge Scarborough presided in court Thursday and was buried Sunday afternoon.

Burke Named Foreman.

J. O. Burke of Corsicana was named foreman of the grand jury. All sixteen prospective members of the grand jury were present and decided to make excuses.

Judge Callicut named the first twelve on the list as the grand jury. The grand jury is J. O. Burke, Corsicana, foreman; A. C. McClung, Kerens; D. E. Magee, Blooming Grove; G. C. Cunningham, Corsicana; Lee Campbell, Powell; Archie Hardaway, Kerens; George A. Morgan, Frost; Bob Erwin, Corsicana; J. A. Harris, Barry; E. S. Crews, Corsicana; C. H. Pool, Kerens; and C. D. Owens, Emhouse.

Those excused were J. H. Adkins, Portland; Charles W. Croft, Corsicana; Matt Beasley, Rice, and Mose Miller, Corsicana.

A large number of applications were being filled out for the post as door and riding bailiffs. The naming of the bailiffs was left to the grand jury by the court.

What Do You Do In This Kind of Weather?

Do the children worry you by being always underfoot? It's pretty tough on a kid to be kept indoors. Seems like they can't think of any game to play in this kind of weather except the games that should be played outdoors.

Of course Christmas is just past and they "rob"ly have "a" of toys to amuse them. But with some kids nearly all the toys they got were for outdoor use, too.

Why not get them a game to play on rainy days? Or a good book to read? Or even a magazine? Keep them busy at something or another.

While you are in town go by the City Book Store and look over their stock of books, games, magazines. They will have something to suit your needs.

K.WOLENS DEPARTMENT STORES

STOREWIDE SALE

GARZA SHEETS
81 x 99
Made in Texas of Texas Cotton—
That Superior Sheet with the 4 year
guarantee

84c

GARZA
8-4 BLEACHED
SHEETING
That famous quality
Sheeting at a "Fam-
ous" price. The Yard
33c

**Bleached
Muslin**
Take advantage of this
"Famous" value offer
and stock up. Yard.
10c

SPREADS
Crisp, Crinkle, Cotton Spreads at a
"Famous" Price. In several wanted
shades

88c

**Terry
Towels**
Here's a soft absorbent
at a real "Famous"
bargain— Each
10c

**Kitchen
Towels**
A nice looking hand
towel—just right for
kitchen use. Each
5c

TABLE DAMASK
A nice looking washable 58 inch
wide Damask at a "Famous" low
price. The yard

39c

New Cretonnes
Bright, Colorful, New Patterns—
in a quality cretonne. A "Famous"
Price you should take advantage
of. The yard

12 1/2c

SHOE SALE

1 Group Children's Slippers 98c	1 Group Children's Boots \$1.39	1 Group Ladies One-Straps 69c
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All Ladies Footwear Reduced
\$4.00 Values \$1.49
\$5.00 Values \$1.98
\$6.00 Suedes \$1.98
\$6.00 Novelties \$1.49

BEAUTY CHATS

By EDNA KENT FORBES

All requests for beauty information desired by Miss Edna Kent Forbes and her followers must be accompanied by a fully self-addressed, stamped envelope (10-cent) and two cents in stamps to cover cost of printing and handling. For the illustrated pamphlet, "BEAUTY," ten cents in stamps will fully take care of the cost. Address Miss Forbes in care of this paper.

TWO WAYS OF MAKING UP

Miss Forbes gives complete directions today for a perfect makeup.

There are two types of makeup, one done with cosmetics having an oil base, which the beauty shops prefer to use, and which gives the skin a shiny surface that can be powdered down afterward, and the other type where all the color is applied with the powder. You will get the most artistic effect using cream rouge and cream eye shadow, and you must in any case use a cream lipstick. If you are not sure of your skill, however, try the all-powder makeup. Let me describe it for you today.

But rouge of whatever color you think most becoming in compact form in a small cardboard box. You will pay 25 cents probably for a box of rouge, certainly more than 50, and the little compact cake of color will last you a long time. Buy your eye shadow also as a cake of compact color with its own little puff fitted into the box. You must have a wide range of colors as with a cream eye shadow, and I don't think you'll find any that give the iridescent effect now so fashionable, but you'll find quite a sufficient range of shades. There is a blue-gray which goes remarkably well with every complexion and every color of eye, which goes on and becomes just a shadow, making the eyes look deeper and larger but not showing up at all on the skin as color.

You must use foundation cream first and then plain powder. Over this you spread your powdered rouge, using the puff to rub it on and to blend it out on the cheeks so it looks natural. You then apply the eye shadow powder with a puff, wiping it gently back and forth over the lower part of the eyelid and for half an inch or so beyond the corner of each eye. Use a plain piece of cotton or a clean powder puff to wipe off any color that goes beyond where you want it. Lastly powder the entire face.

Mrs. K. L.—You can get a course in the chemistry of foods at almost any university. These courses treat the subject fully, and there would be laboratory work in connection with it. If you did not care to make a serious study of the subject, you might get a chemical analysis of your physical makeup, with a list of the foods that you need to supply whatever chemical elements you lack at present. It is an easy matter to find out what foods you need, once you know your own chemical makeup. There are books on the chemistry of foods in the libraries that will give you enough information for you to make a list from.

Tomorrow—Some Winter Time Calorie

News of Interest In Fairfield And Adjacent Territory

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 8.—(Sp.)—Fairfield regular monthly swap day will be held on each third Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Burleson, aged 75, died Tuesday night at the home of her son, Doyle Burleson, in Richmond. Burial was at Colton Glen Wednesday, under direction of Steward & Burleson of Fairfield.

Finis Harrison and Miss Catherine Drummond, two well known and popular young people of Deer, were married Sunday by Rev. H. L. McKissack at his home in Fairfield.

Miss Sara Ruth Casey and Lambert Volson were united in marriage a few days ago by Rev. W. Z. Corbin at the Round Prairie Baptist church.

Contractors are erecting derrick and placing machinery on the ground to bore a well for city water. No other work on the water and sewer propositions is expected until water is secured.

The many friends of Tommie Dodd, Fairfield business man, are pleased to learn of his marriage to Miss Hattie Day, of east of Fairfield, by Rev. M. Davis. The young couple motored to Centerville where the ceremony was performed.

The price of real estate will advance along with everything else. Buy home or home site from Cal Kerr and grow rich.

BUGHOUSE FABLES

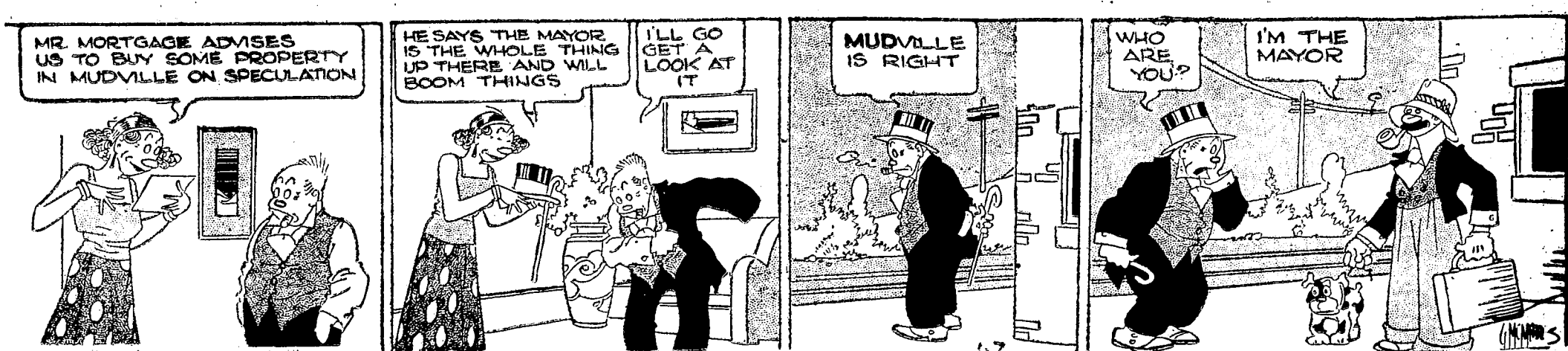


TODAY'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

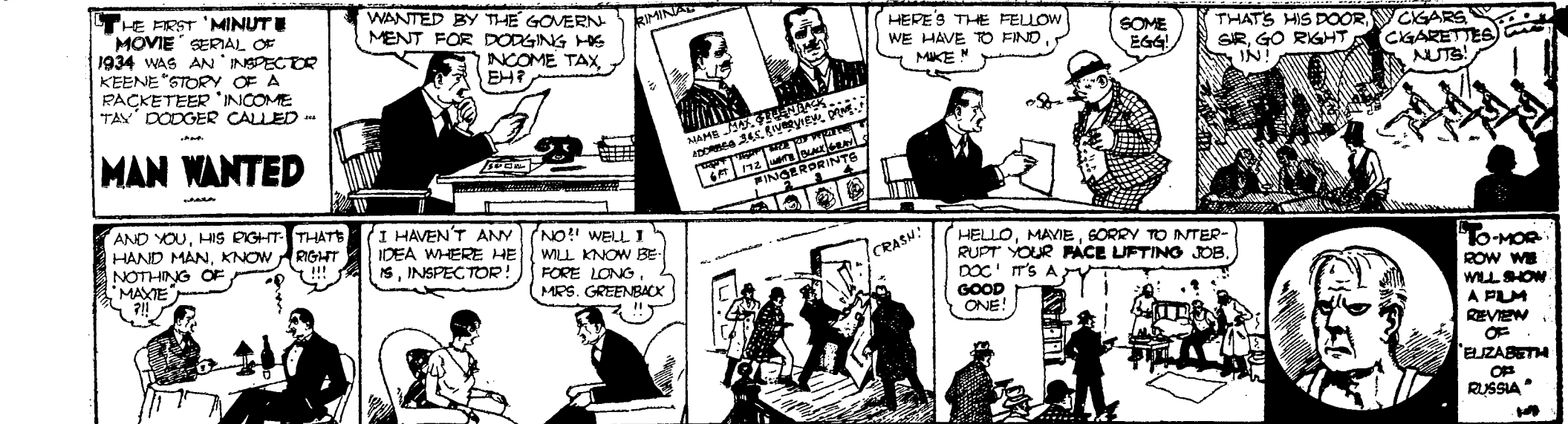
Solution of Friday's Puzzle.

ACROSS	1. Present	2. Speaker	3. Entertainer	4. Cavity	5. That woman	6. 160 square	7. 100 square	8. 100 square	9. 100 square	10. 100 square	11. 100 square	12. 100 square	13. 100 square	14. 100 square	15. 100 square	16. 100 square	17. 100 square	18. 100 square	19. 100 square	20. 100 square	21. 100 square	22. 100 square	23. 100 square	24. 100 square	25. 100 square	26. 100 square	27. 100 square	28. 100 square	29. 100 square	30. 100 square	31. 100 square	32. 100 square	33. 100 square	34. 100 square	35. 100 square	36. 100 square	37. 100 square	38. 100 square	39. 100 square	40. 100 square	41. 100 square	42. 100 square	43. 100 square	44. 100 square	45. 100 square	46. 100 square	47. 100 square	48. 100 square	49. 100 square	50. 100 square	51. 100 square	52. 100 square	53. 100 square	54. 100 square	55. 100 square	56. 100 square	57. 100 square	58. 100 square	59. 100 square	60. 100 square	61. 100 square	62. 100 square	63. 100 square	64. 100 square	65. 100 square	66. 100 square	67. 100 square	68. 100 square	69. 100 square	70. 100 square	71. 100 square	72. 100 square	73. 100 square	74. 100 square	75. 100 square	76. 100 square	77. 100 square	78. 100 square	79. 100 square	80. 100 square	81. 100 square	82. 100 square	83. 100 square	84. 100 square	85. 100 square	86. 100 square	87. 100 square	88. 100 square	89. 100 square	90. 100 square	91. 100 square	92. 100 square	93. 100 square	94. 100 square	95. 100 square	96. 100 square	97. 100 square	98. 100 square	99. 100 square	100. 100 square
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BRINGING UP FATHER—



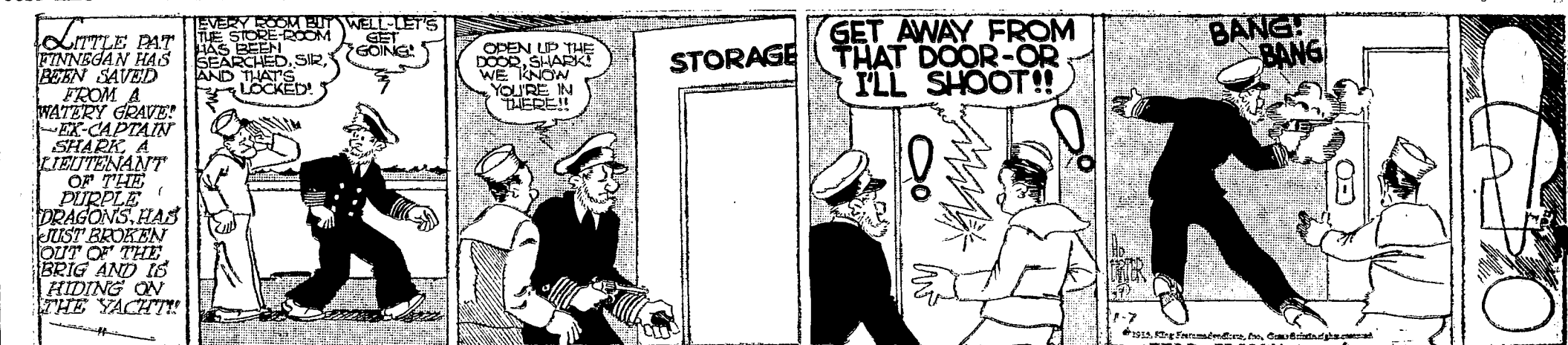
MINUTE MOVIES



TILLIE THE TOILER—PARTY OF THE THIRD PART



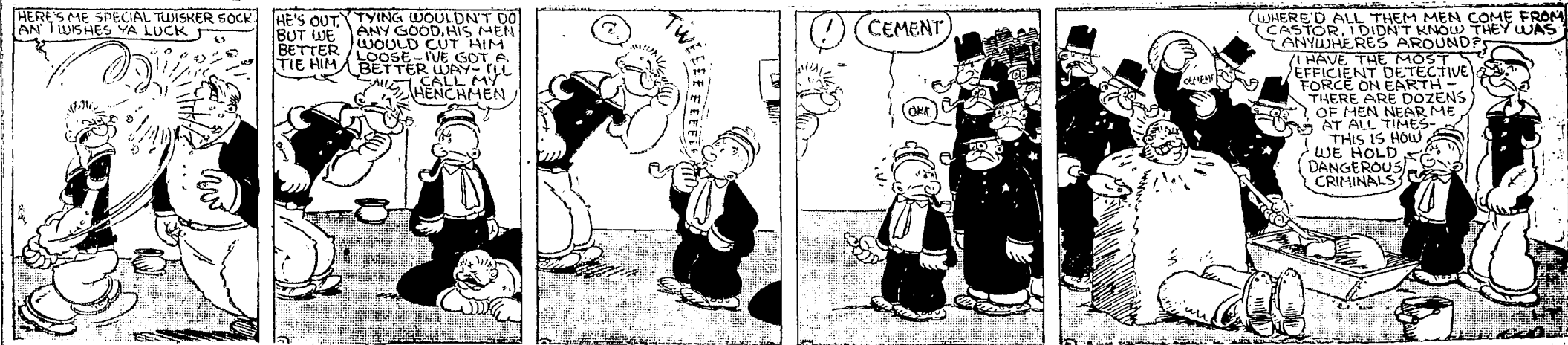
JUST KIDS—ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS



RABNET GOOGLE—A MERRY WIDOW



THIMBLE THEATRE STARRING POPPETE—NOW SHOWING—'THE CORNERSTONE OF THE LAW' TOMORROW—'LAUGHING GAS'



'CAP' STUBBS—HE ENJOYED IT THOROUGHLY



By George McManis

By Ed. Whelan

By Russ Westover

By Ad Carter

By Billie DeBour

By E. C. Sagar

By Edwin



“IF YOU

think we are not going to make
some money now for our club,
church and society you have
another guess coming!”

Say The Ladies

ATTENTION, LADIES!

**Here's the Opportunity to Make Some Quick and Easy
Money for Your Church, School, Club or Society**

HERE'S HOW IT CAN BE DONE!

For every fifty yearly paid in advance subscriptions—either new or renewals—to the Semi-Weekly Morning Light we will give you \$25.00 in money to be used as you see fit. This offer only applies on yearly subscriptions at \$1.00. There will be no limit to the number of subscriptions you get, the more the better. This extraordinary offer will last until April 1st.

REMEMBER FOLKS THIS WILL BE A YEAR FULL OF NEWS OF ALL KINDS AND YOU CAN'T
AFFORD TO MISS ANYTHING.

The Light is filling a demand of the intelligent residents of the smaller towns, and rural districts of this section of Central Texas. The Light is brand new each issue with the latest news matter from the world, nation, state, county and immediate community. Space will not permit giving in detail all of the many attractive features of the Light. You can compare the Semi-Weekly Morning Light with any other paper you want and we will leave the matter of which is the best paper to your intelligence. The Light is the Only Semi-Weekly Paper Published in Central Texas. Two Papers a Week for the price of one—104 papers a year.

START NOW AND MAKE SOME EASY MONEY

There is More Money Now in the Community Than
There Has Been for a Number of Years



**The
Semi-
Weekly
Morning
Light**

